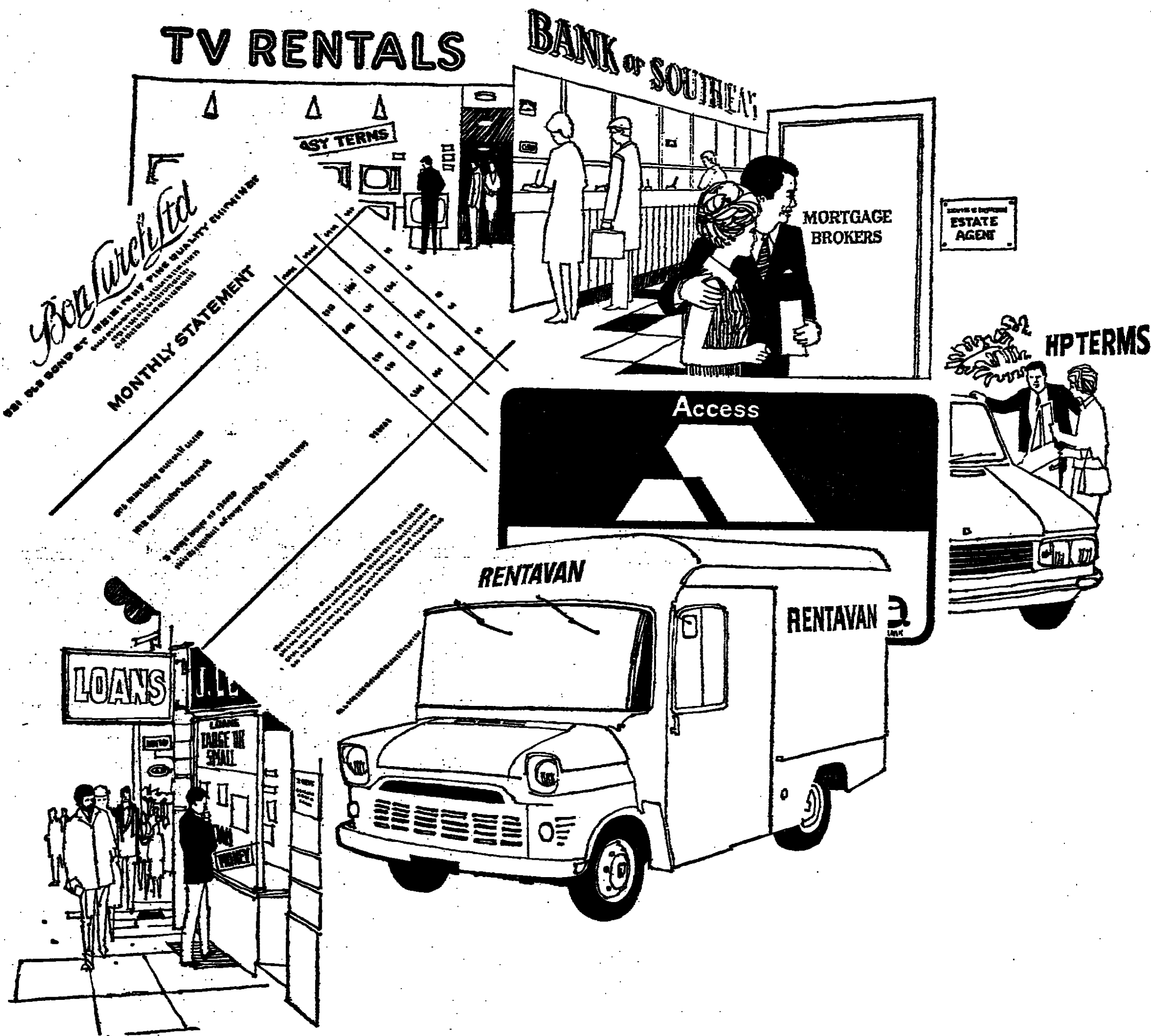


Fish-friers call for UK 200-mile limit

U.S. Army and Navy, Department of Defense,
Lundberg, Kenneth, 101-1228
and to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
FBI, Washington, D.C., and to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, FBI, New York, N.Y., and to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, FBI, San Francisco, Calif.

Consumer Credit Control



What you must know about the Consumer Credit Act

Almost all firms who supply goods and services on credit, or who provide credit or loan facilities, are affected by the Consumer Credit Act. It introduces a completely new code governing both credit and hire, which concerns retailers; rental firms; HP companies; banks; mail-order houses; moneylenders; solicitors; finance, insurance and mortgage brokers; accountants; estate agents and many others.

Under the Act an estimated 100,000 firms will have to obtain a licence from the Office of Fair Trading. Conducting a business controlled by the Act without a licence will become a criminal offence, and agreements with customers will be unenforceable.

To provide all those concerned with detailed, up-to-date guidance on the Consumer Credit Act, Oyez are publishing **Consumer Credit Control**, a major loose-leaf work which will give comprehensive coverage of the new law as and when it becomes operative.

Authoritative

The author, Francis Bennion, drafted the Act and his first-hand knowledge makes **Consumer Credit Control** a most authoritative guide to this complex and far-reaching system of credit and hire control.

The main feature of the work will be the **restatement** of the technical language used in the Act and subsequent regulations. This will comprise separate paragraphs, each numbered and headed, containing text based on the legislation with explanations of its meaning and effect. The **restatement** will be coupled with a rearrangement of the sections and regulations so as to provide easy reference. Typographical aids are also included for clearer understanding.

Content

Consumer Credit Control will include an introduction to consumer credit law, the texts of the Act and other relevant legislation, case reports, forms and precedents, tables, and a comprehensive index. Ample cross-references are provided and the modern, clear format makes the work easy to use.

Continuous coverage

The initial publication of **Consumer Credit Control** will

take place shortly, and further material will be issued as other parts of the Act come into effect, and will explain legislative and case law developments; thus providing continuous and up-to-date coverage.

The price of the initial volume will be about £40, and you can order **Consumer Credit Control** now by completing the coupon (the work will be supplied immediately on publication), or you can obtain further information by writing or phoning Chris Marshall on 01-407 8055.

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HOME NEWS

Changes to Education Bill sought in petition

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

A petition to Parliament is being drawn up to try to get the Education Bill amended to allow some forms of selection. The inspiration comes from the Conservative Party in response, it says, to nationwide requests. The "humble petition" of residents of England and Wales has been signed by nine Oxford luminaries, including Lord Blake, Provost of Queen's College, Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Master of University College, and Lord Franks, Provost of Worcester College.

The Conservative Party has distributed 21,000 forms with space in total for about 500,000 signatures. Residents will be asked to sign the petition by the end of March so that it can be presented to Parliament before Whit Sunday.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Opposition spokesman on education and science, conceded at a press conference in London yesterday that the petition was little more than a public relations exercise.

"He said: 'In the executive sense it does not do anything, but it does show the force of public opinion. It forms a focus for people who are opposed to the Bill.'"

Opposition to the Bill, he added, was coming not only from such places as Hampshire and Dorset, Cheshire and South Devon, which are immediately affected, but also from traditionally Labour areas.

The Conservative Party is challenging the legality of the Bill during its committee stages and has suggested 40 amendments to its first clause alone. It has also encouraged parents to contest the Bill, if it gets through, by approaching the European Convention of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

The petitioners pray the House of Commons to amend the Bill to increase the opportunities of parents to choose comprehensive schools if they so desire, "but also other types of school if they so prefer" within the state system.

Last group of Kensington dustmen fined

Fines were imposed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on eight Kensington and Chelsea council dustmen, who admitted corruption. They are the last group of dustmen from the borough to be before the court, bringing the total to 50. All were arrested in 1974 after a police inquiry into allegations of corruption over rubbish collections and the sale of rubbish bags.

The defendants and the fines were:

Ronald Mott, aged 50, of Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; Roy Jammit, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; Charles, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; Derek Matthews, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; John Wilson, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; Cyril Bodden, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; Robert Legg, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J; and Frederick Smith, aged 45, of 10, Ardenale Park, Garden, North Hill, C10 0J. All were ordered to pay 200 costs.

Welsh CBI sees devolution as hazard to industry and economic growth

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Industrialists in Wales oppose the Government's devolution plans, a report published today states. They fear conflict between an assembly in Cardiff and central government, a slowing of economic growth, and increased political and bureaucratic obstacles to industrial progress.

In a comment on the devolution White Paper, the report by the Confederation of British Industry, says Wales should be considered separately from Scotland because Welsh industry is more closely integrated

Many accident victims 'die needlessly'

By Neville Hodgkinson

Up to a fifth of the 20,000 people who die each year in Britain as a result of accidents could be saved by the prompt application of elementary first-aid procedures, Sir Maurice Dorman, Chief Commander, St John Ambulance, said in London yesterday.

He was speaking at the launching of a campaign to publicize a two-hour course in "emergency aid", the basic essentials of life-saving pro-

Earlier consultation on local expenditure

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Ministers agreed yesterday that local government should be taken into consultation at an earlier stage in discussing policies with implications affecting expenditure.

The matter was raised urgently by the local authority associations at the joint consultative council meeting, chaired by Mr Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Their particular concern was for much earlier involvement in the effect of the Public Expenditure Survey Committee's policy decisions. It was generally agreed by the ministers that local government had a good case, and that in future attempts would be made to

devise a system, through the consultative council, to give earlier information on expenditure policy.

The associations were told that the public expenditure White Paper to be published today, was a special case. They were given indications "in very broad terms" of the implications of the White Paper on local spending in the light of the present standstill.

Other government decisions with an inevitable effect on local government costs, such as increases and London allocations in the nationalized industries, also came under criticism from the representatives of the local authority association. The ministers concerned agreed to look into the matter to see what could and ought to be done.

Warning on asbestos by coroner

From Our Correspondent
Newcastle upon Tyne

A miner who died from asbestosis probably contracted the disease as a boy through playing with asbestos on a waste tip, Mr Montague Levy, the Newcastle upon Tyne Coroner, said at an inquest yesterday.

He recorded a verdict of manslaughter against the late Mr James Foster, aged 53, of Albany Village, Washington, co Durham, and said people should be made aware of the risk from asbestos, particularly in the hands of children.

He said there was no environmental risk from Newalls Insulation Ltd, whose plant lies near the tips. He had examined every case of asbestosis in Washington and had not come across one there which did not involve a person working with asbestos.

Mr Foster had died from asbestosis cancer which was in no way connected with his work. Although the evidence was conflicting, it was probable that he had contracted the disease 30 or 40 years ago.

Mr Thomas Forsyth, manufacturing director of Newalls Insulation, said that asbestos tipped in the 1930s had been only a very small proportion of the waste. The use of asbestos was discontinued four years ago and the tips had been sold for development.

Drug 'had bad results in US'

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Mr David Taylor, an authority on sea-lions, said in the High Court in Manchester yesterday that he had never known the drug Tenaban to be used on sea-lions in Britain, but it had had bad results when used in America.

He was giving evidence in a case against a veterinary surgeon who used the drug which, it is said, killed two circus sea-lions at Blackpool in August, 1970.

Barbara Morris, owner and trainer of the sea-lions, of Florida, United States, alleges breach of contract against Mr George Towse, a veterinary surgeon, of Carr Lane, Singleton, near Blackpool, who contracted the sea-lions for a loss of earnings for two years, about £13,500, and compensation for new animals, their training and transport.

Mr David Taylor, an expert witness for Mrs Morris, had said earlier that the drug was obsolete and unsuitable for sea-lions. At that time there was a safe and reliable drug on the market. She claims loss of earnings for two years, about £13,500, and compensation for new animals, their training and transport.

He said yesterday that Mr Towse was unwise and imprudent in prescribing the drug for sea-lions. At that time there was a safe and reliable drug on the market. She claims loss of earnings for two years, about £13,500, and compensation for new animals, their training and transport.

Five accused of plot to blackmail gold company

Three men and two women aged 20, unemployed, of Clarendon Road, Walthamstow; John Buchanan Malcolm, aged 29, a labourer, of Friar Park, Friar Park, aged 51, unemployed, of Toms Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire. The two women and Mr Wyatt did not apply for bail and were remanded in custody for a week. Mr Stanford and Mr Malcolm were remanded on bail until April 7 in their own recognizances of £500 with a £1,000 surety.

with English industry; oil reserves of Scotland are proved, unlike Celtic Sea reserves; and because the Government's electoral position does not dictate the same urgency in Wales as in Scotland.

The report says Welsh industrialists fear a political and constitutional framework in which it would be difficult for them to work well. They foresee conflict if government policies prove unacceptable to a Welsh assembly, and are concerned that an assembly would be dominated by members from the South Wales coastal strip; that means the Labour Party. They are against local taxation.

Every household should know how to restore and maintain breathing, control bleeding, and ensure proper care of casualties until medical aid arrives. Individuals and organizations are urged to get in touch with their nearest St John Ambulance headquarters for details of the course. Instruction is provided free by volunteers, but there is a charge of 75p a person to cover overheads, including the cost of a booklet on first aid.

Impact of NHS changes 'not realized'

By A Staff Reporter

The National Health Service faced a crisis of confidence over the past two years because big changes were thrust on it in the 1974 reorganization without adequate preparation, a working party of health administrators says in a report published today.

New planning and managerial aims and methods were introduced, with enormous potential value to patients, but they required for their achievement "a feat of social engineering" beside which the engineering vision of I. K. Brunel pales into insignificance, the report says.

It adds that the reorganization had created an opportunity for total reappraisal of the way patients' needs are met. But failure to perceive the size of the task, and an unrealistic timetable, made the service ill equipped to grasp the managerial opportunities.

The responsibility for the crisis "lies with all those who supposed that the managerial revolution which was desired would occur of its own volition". But, in spite of errors of judgment "patients continue to be treated, officer teams throughout the country are evolving their own solutions to the problems thrust upon them, and there are signs that the process of managerial evolution has begun".

The working party concludes that further radical structural change now would be destructive rather than helpful. The report includes the results of a survey among administrators of their views on the potential effectiveness of community health councils as consumer representatives and in planning. District administrators, who generally come into the closest contact with the councils, were more pessimistic about the area or regional administrators.

Three quarters of the regional officials had confidence in the councils, against fewer than a third of the district administrators.

A Review of Management of the Reorganized National Health Service, 1975 (Association of Chief Administrators of Health Authorities).

Shoe repairs brought under voluntary code

By Patricia Tisdall

A voluntary code regulating shoe repairs has been introduced in an attempt to eliminate bad practice in handling complaints, advertising and price display. The rules apply to members of two trade associations: the National Association of Shoe Repair Factories, representing about two thousand multiple shoe-repair shops, and St Crispin's Boot Trades Association, which represents about the same number of independent shops. The two associations have worked closely with the Office of Fair Trading in preparing the code.

One clause forbidden by the rules is the inaccurate making of claims such as "express repair service", or "while-you-wait service". The code also lays down that price lists showing the cost of the main repair services offered, and the materials used in repairs, should be displayed. In addition, it says, customers should be provided with tickets showing costs of repairs requested and estimated dates for collection.

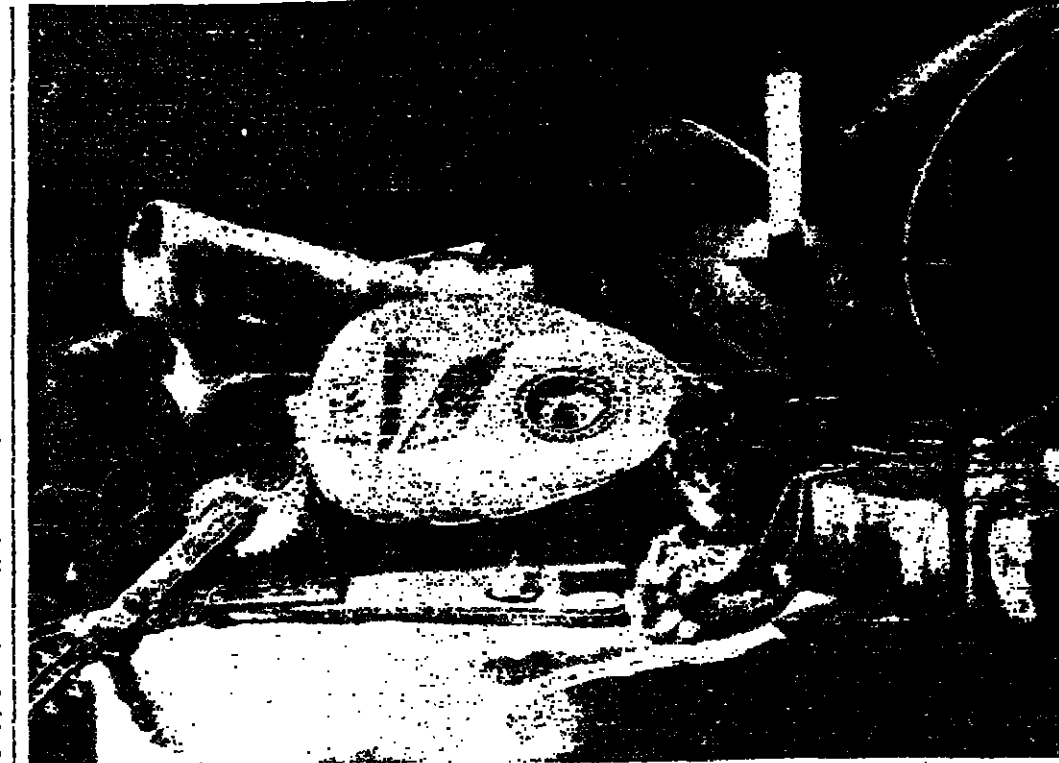
The code makes clear that repairers should not attempt to limit their legal liability for repairs they carry out. Where repairs are especially difficult or if there is an obvious risk that shoes might be damaged, repairers are asked to bring that to the notice of customers.

Normally, the code says, if a repairer is asked to carry out a repair, he should offer to correct the defect promptly and free of charge. He is also advised to be ready to compensate the customer for any loss suffered.

Resorts told to improve their image

By A Staff Reporter

Representatives of Britain's resorts and spas were given a blunt warning yesterday of the need to revitalize their image and preserve their character. Mr Harold Naylor, chief executive of the Welsh Tourist Board and chairman of a working party that recently studied resorts and spas, told a London conference of resort representatives and tourism officials, sponsored by the British Tourist Authority, that tourism



"Music by Candlelight", a painting by Queen Victoria, which is to be included in a sale of Victoriana at Sotheby's Belgravia on March 9.

Dispute over Tories' organization averted

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

A collision inside the Conservative Party over proposed sweeping changes in its organization appears to have been averted by Lord Thorneycroft, the party chairman.

The national union executive is to meet today when it was expected that a highly critical report by a working party, headed by Mr Reginald Eyre (MP for Birmingham, Hall Green) would have been on the agenda. Criticism of it was expected from some agents and representatives of voluntary workers in the constituencies.

The confidential report says "the party has suffered an appalling loss of seats in the 1974 elections and the party is losing seats because of the number of areas and agents might affect the career structure by increasing the competition."

The report recommends that there should be 16 rather than 11 areas, the "compelling reason being to concentrate party resources in the form of Central Office agents and deputies in those areas where the party has a special interest in recovery."

It points out: "To record that there is only one Conservative seat out of eight in Liverpool, one out of eight in Manchester, and two out of 12 within the former boundaries of Birmingham is an indication of the scale of the setback."

It adds that a good number of parliamentary constituencies in the 16 proposed areas must be won if a Conservative government is to return to power.

Risks from pill outweighed by benefits, survey finds

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The findings of a new wide survey into the safety of the contraceptive pill, to be published later this year, were presented by Professor M. P. Vessey, of the Department of Social and Community Medicine, Oxford University, and Sir Richard Doll, FRS, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, to a meeting of the Royal Society yesterday.

An assessment of the benefits from the study of 17,000 women in the past eight years shows a marked increase in risks in the age group 35-44 compared with the 20-34 group.

In a paper, *Is the pill safe enough to continue using?* Professor Vessey said the pill might not be the best buy, but it offered the most remarkable combination of safety, efficiency and reliability over other forms. The benefits outweighed the disadvantages.

Nevertheless he did not minimize the risk. There were well established serious adverse effects, such as deep-vein thrombosis. Associated with that was pulmonary embolism when a clot was detached and carried to the heart. Certain strokes were related to oral contraceptives, particularly when there was clotting in the arteries to the brain.

Other conditions were coronary thrombosis, high blood pressure, increases in the incidence of gallstones, impaired fertility after stopping the pill, and benign liver tumours.

Against that formidable array of potential hazards he described equally well established important benefits. They included alleviation of severe haemorrhage and sickness in some women; suppression of benign tumours of the breast; reduction in cases of cysts of the Fallopian tube; and the suppression of peptic and duodenal ulcers.

to have accepted in reports' recommendations, and although he has steered it through the national union executive committee he will still have to get the approval of the national union general council, which meets in April.

Some agents and voluntary workers are up in arms because they feel that the report is a criticism of their organizational abilities. What they argue is that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the organization and that the party is not putting forward the correct policies to hold traditional Conservative support.

A further argument, although not set out so vociferously for obvious reasons, is that the recommendation to increase the number of areas and agents might affect the career structure by increasing the competition.

The report recommends that there should be 16 rather than 11 areas, the "compelling reason being to concentrate party resources in the form of Central Office agents and deputies in those areas where the party has a special interest in recovery."

It points out: "To record that there is only one Conservative seat out of eight in Liverpool, one out of eight in Manchester, and two out of 12 within the former boundaries of Birmingham is an indication of the scale of the setback."

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Officer 'sa lights' just before sea collision

From Our Correspondent
Plymouth

When the frigate *Ac* and the Greek support ship *Olympic Alliance* collided, the calculations were made by the officer of the watch, *Achilles* showed there was nothing to hit, it was said a Plymouth court in yesterday.

Lieutenant Graham P Ramsay, aged 24, denies charges of negligence which were officer of the watch said: "In my mind, there was nothing there; nothing to hit, it was said a Plymouth court in yesterday."

He said the last he received on radar above *Olympic Alliance* a mile port. "It must have been after this that the *Ac* started a turn of about 15 degrees, very rapidly, very little turn on circle, when the *Ac* was on the port bow, as it had been."

Because he was worried about the vulnerability of the *Ac* in passing another tank the port bow he had speed at 18 knots. He slowed to 10 knots through strait when the *Ac* was on the port bow, as it had been.

"I came into slow ahead then I saw them close then we struck a ship, about 10 seconds later, the *Ac* struck the *Olympic Alliance*."

He emphasized the circumstances in the strait heavy shipping and navigation. "The crew have known of the ship in the area, since had VHF and radio."

The charges facing Lieut Ramsay, who is the keeper of the watch on are: "negligence in the ship's safety; failing to take early action to avoid collision; failing to comply with orders."

Specific allegations of negligence include failing to specify to take early action to avoid collision; failing to take early action to avoid collision; failing to take early action to avoid collision."

The hearing continues.

Girl dies in fire
Karen White, aged 10, was killed in a fire in Easthouses, Dalkeith, Edinburgh.



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HOME NEWS

Shortage of magistrates' clerks leads to cancellation of courts and delayed hearings

By Anna Geddes

A shortage of qualified applicants to serve as magistrates' clerks at South Wales has led to the cancellation of two of the usual five courts a week and late-night and weekend courts. It comes at a time when the number of cases in the courts has increased by more than a half compared with a year ago.

Mr. Williams, Clerk to the Magistrates' Court at Bridgend, said: "The way things are going, we are heading for complete chaos from Mr. Williams and any other who are responsible for the administration of the courts as well as for advising magistrates in court, there are only three magistrates' clerks, who are qualified to serve as court clerks. The number of cases dealt with in the first five weeks of the year shows a 55 per cent increase over the same period last year. Three courts are now being held at Bridgend, with up to 250 cases a session. Courts often have to be adjourned until after the first quarter hour or half, and extra sessions have been arranged for the week and at weekends. The backlog is mounting, and it is taking three months before they can be compared with the normal at Bridgend of no

more than two months. Some courts are being cancelled at short notice, and magistrates sent home.

Mr. Williams wrote to the Home Office to protest about the intolerable situation, but the local magistrates' court committee. The committee has now agreed to create two new posts in the staff, but not for magistrates' clerks, and the arrangement is still under consideration. Mr. Williams said the Home Office approval earlier this month. The posts have yet to be filled.

Mr. Williams said the staff cannot be expected to continue to cope with the workload. He has said that, within reason, courts should no longer sit after 5 pm and that no extra sessions should be arranged. He has also dispensed with the services of a retired court clerk who had been brought in as an emergency measure.

Mr. Gwyn Davies, deputy

address to the association, given last year by Mr. D. Davies, the first national training officer for magistrates' officers appointed by the Home Office, in which he said: "The continuance of the lay magistracy is dependent upon a competent and efficient court staff of high calibre. Without such staff, the administration of justice in the magistracy courts would come to a tragic grinding halt."

The only way to solve the staffing difficulty, the association feels, is to undertake a complete restructuring of the salaries of magisterial officers, with in-built career prospects. Negotiations to achieve this have been going on since mid-1974.

A resolution from the association's West Midlands branch, calling for a withdrawal of labour if negotiations on the salary restructuring were not completed to their satisfaction by July 1, 1976, was passed by 98 votes to 64 at the association's conference last May.

But the decision has caused considerable concern among some association members and led to the resignation of Mr. Terence Lyon as secretary of the staff side of the negotiating committee, who said that the meeting had been packed with union militants. The association has never taken industrial action in 38 years of its existence.

Now, a resolution has been tabled for this year's conference calling on members to rescind the decision. But a rival motion has also been tabled urging members to take no action on it. It is considered unlikely that any real salary restructuring can be achieved while a government pay policy is in force.

Chiefs of police seek action on crime

By Our

Home Affairs Correspondent: The Police Superintendents' Association yesterday called for action to reduce crime and violence. It also urged steps were taken by the Government, whatever its political persuasion, the situation for the law-abiding, respectable citizen was bleak, it said.

It says it has no wish to become politically involved, and sees no reason for that to occur, but backs the Police Federation in campaigning for changes in penal policies.

It wants to ensure that offenders deserving a custodial sentence in fact receive one, and that parents become more responsible for the acts of their children. Everyone in society who is physically fit and able should be dependent upon his or her own efforts rather than those of the state, it says.

The public should be made aware that false promises in this country have been allowed to deteriorate over the past thirty years to such a degree that the stability of our nation, upon which our national heritage has been built, shows visible signs of decay.

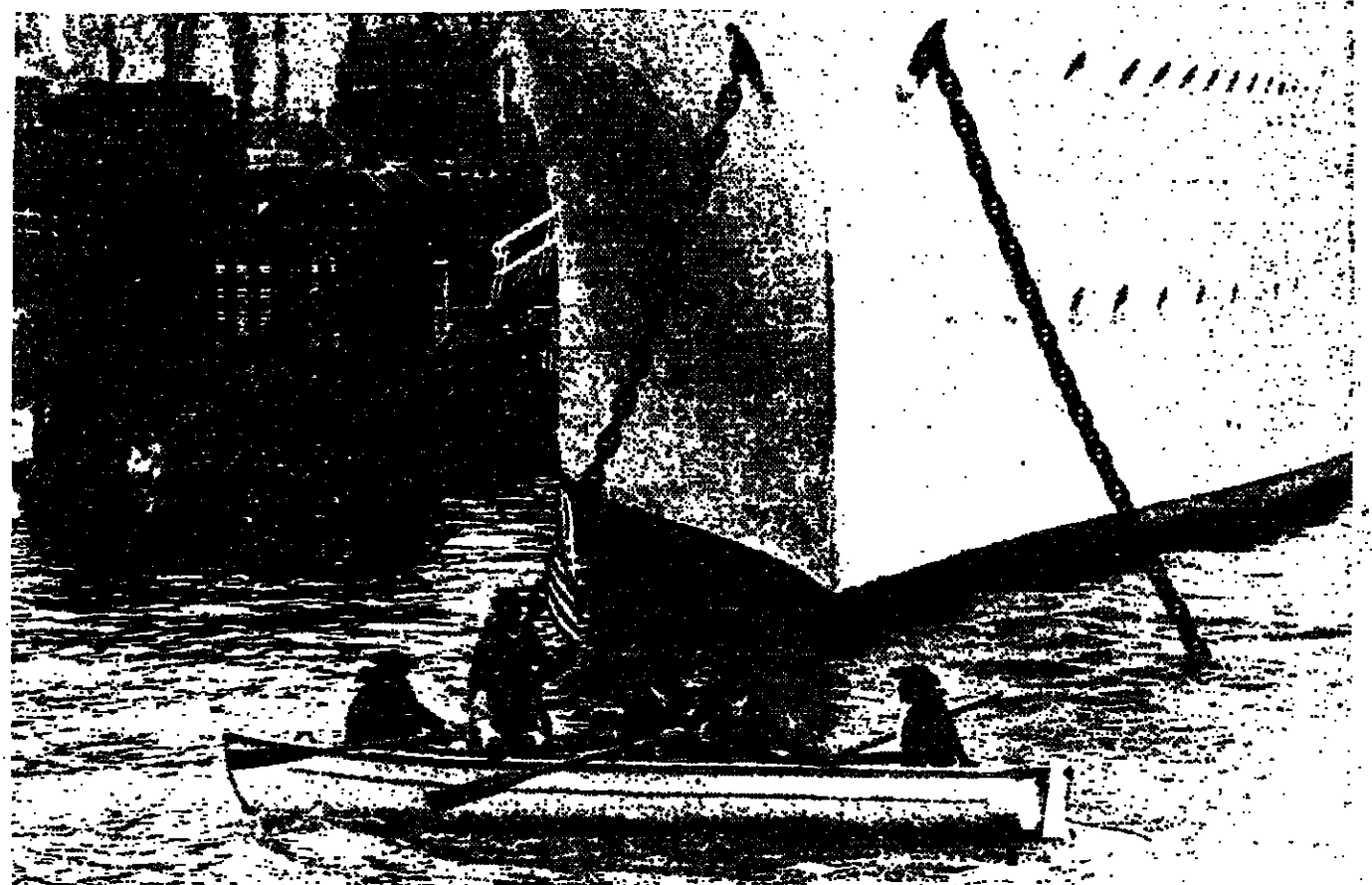
What cannot be denied, the association adds, is that successive governments have allowed crime to rise without showing much concern about the degree of increase over a long period. The nation has been bombarded with government documents and new legislation, much of which has never been implemented, usually because there has not been enough money available.

The prison-building programme has been the subject of a stop-go policy, sometimes because of the economic situation, occasionally because the number of inmates has started to decrease, and in more recent times because of legislative changes enabling persons to be released before the expiration of their sentences.

The press statement follows a recent meeting of the association's executive committee at which it was unanimously agreed to join with the Police Federation in expressing concern about the decline of standards.

The association comprises all police officers in England and Wales of the rank of chief superintendent and superintendent.

Cost of vandalism
Damage costing £8,691 was caused by vandals in Bedfordshire last month, the county police force disclosed in the first of a series of monthly reports on vandalism.



USAF officers in period dress marking George Washington's birth in 1732 by reenacting near the Thames Embankment yesterday the general's crossing of the Delaware.

BBC plan to improve television news

By Kenneth Gosling

Improvements in the presentation and content of the 9 o'clock news on BBC television were announced yesterday. They include the return to one newsreader, a more easily recognizable view of the world in the opening titles, and the removal of much of the clutter between presenter and viewer.

Mr. Andrew Todd, editor of BBC Television News, has appointed a senior staff member to examine and evaluate many of the words and phrases used in BBC news bulletins.

People who are shot will no longer be described as being "gunned down", and such words as "execute" and "assassinate", each having a specific meaning, will be used more carefully.

The change to one newsreader is expected to improve continuity. All the present readers except Mr. Richard Whitmore, who returns to reporting, will remain. That and the other alterations begin on March 8.

Concorde to remain on the Bahrain service

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent: British Airways yesterday denied that it intended to withdraw the Concorde from the London and Bahrain service. The service will be a month old on Saturday.

The withdrawal suggestion was made in the *Daily Mail* which said that with an average of 35 passengers paying to fly in each direction the airline was losing up to £50,000 a week. Mr. Henry Marking, managing director of British Airways, said yesterday that the revenue from each of the two round trips the Concorde makes between London and Bahrain each week is £27,000, reducing to £25,200 after agents' commission has been paid.

Operating costs are £26,000 a flight, so the airline loses about £800 each flight on supersonic services.

Of 900 seats on the Concorde that had been on offer so far out of London, 429 had been filled to give a load factor of 51 per cent. Of 568 seats available out of Bahrain 345 had been filled to give a load factor of 60.7 per cent. The number of seats is smaller on the return leg because of operational penalties.

Mr. Marking said: "Estimates have never shown the London-

Bahrain operation to be profitable by itself. It is the first step on our route to Australia. As such, it is very important to us and we have every intention of continuing to operate it.

"The traffic on the route so far is rather better than we had expected. If it appears likely to be some time before Concorde operations to the United States are possible we should probably want to increase the frequency on the Bahrain route to three services each week, thereby providing a better public service and enabling pilot training to be accelerated.

Air France, which started Concorde services on the same day as British Airways, with a route to Rio de Janeiro by way of Dakar, west Africa, said yesterday it had fixed 75 per cent of seats during the first month of the Concorde project left the production line at Bristol yesterday to protect over 1,200 planned redundancies because no further orders for the aircraft are in sight.

At a rally after a march through Bristol, the workers supported a union plan, which will include a mass lobby of MPs in London next week, and industrial action at the factory.

In brief

Five years' jail for stores threat

A man who threatened by letter to place explosive devices in pens and batteries at big branches of Boots, the chemists, throughout Britain unless he was paid £25,000 was jailed at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday for five years.

Gerald Claude Willey, aged 45, of Farm Road, Clifton, Nottingham, admitted demanding money with menaces. Mr. Justice Pann said he had deliberately exploited public fear of terrorism for the purpose of greed.

Girl murder charge

Stefan Kizko, aged 24, a civil servant, of King's Road, Rochdale, Greater Manchester, was sent for trial at Leeds Crown Court by magistrates at Calder, Halifax, West Yorkshire, yesterday, charged with murdering Lesley Moiseid, aged 11.

Midland bus fares up

Passengers in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire next month will have to pay an average of 21 per cent more for fares on Midland General and 11 per cent on Trent Motor Traction buses.

ial workers' reply to police critic

Social Services

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ing with people who are
with society, he writes
I Work Today, the
a's journal.
spirited reply to an
by Mr Leslie Male,
of the Police Federa-
"too many social
identify themselves
criminal rather than
n". Mr Burns accuses
of showing lack of
iding of the role of
rkers.

"There is nothing in the theory and practice of social work which gives any validity to the notion that social workers are differently placed from other members of society", he says. It might be helpful to better understanding between the police and social workers if their respective professional associations met, he suggests.

Mr. Male said there were too many social workers who neglected to report serious crimes to the police. Mr. Burns questions the validity of that remark, and confesses that he once failed to report to the police his knowledge that a client was smoking cannabis. "I suspect that Mr. Male is not reporting to burglaries and greater train robberies but to circumstances arising out of cases dealt with by social workers", he writes.

It must be acknowledged that in baby-battering cases, for example, social workers and the police had a different job to do. They had a mutual desire and duty to protect the child, but the social worker "has the additional and heavier responsibility to be thinking of the total needs of that child not only in the present but for the future".

The relationship between the police and the suspect, and between the social worker and client who is also the suspect, is different, Mr. Burns says. But social workers could be extremely concerned at the effect on the future of the family "of interrogation methods which have their genesis in police colleges and which have evolved in settings where the straightforward issue is of substantiating factors to support a prosecution".

PROPERTY & INVESTMENT

A Barrington Laurance Symposium

Towards the end of last year, the partners of the firm of Barrington Laurance, one of Britain's foremost property investment consultancies, felt that it might be helpful to explore the minds of a number of leading personalities in the field of politics, government, planning and the economy and seek their views on some of the important policy questions facing the property and investment market today.

They invited four outspoken men to discuss with them the various aspects of these questions to which their own experience and expertise related. They were Lord George-Brown, former Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Sir Colin Buchanan CBE, until recently Professor of Urban Studies, University of Bristol; Mr. Roger Opie, Fellow and Lecturer in Economics at New College, Oxford; Rt. Hon. Peter Walker PC MBE MP, former Secretary of State for the Environment and former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

These discussions proved so stimulating that Barrington Laurance have decided to make condensed versions available, free of charge, in a collection of four booklets under the title "The Barrington Laurance Symposium".

If you would like to receive copies of these booklets please write or telephone the Symposium Secretary.

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Property and Government
Lord George-Brown



Property and Planners
Sir Colin Buchanan CBE



Property and Economics
Mr Roger Opie



Property and Society
Rt. Hon. Peter Walker PC MBE MP

ers of Europe
libe reject

ME NEWS

any victims of crime up thinking that law may be an ass

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Feb 18

A warning from Moscow this week, through the Tass news agency is the latest contribution to an intense debate behind the political scenes in Bonn on whether to ease the tight restrictions on West German arms exports.

Tass claimed that arms production in West Germany was rising rapidly, that weapons firms were circumventing export controls by such means as building factories abroad and that the world should be aware of the dangers.

This is a clear case of a very large net casting a tiny leech. West Germany is sixth in the world arms export league, with total sales of only £50m in 1974.

At the top is the United States, which sold weapons worth some £4,200m abroad in the same year. The Soviet Union was second with about £2,250m from arms sales. Then came France (£1,500m), Britain (£750m) and Italy (£120m).

The West German arms industry, which employs 200,000 people, is small but brilliant, accounts for 3 per cent of gross national product, but only 0.3 per cent of total exports. It enables West Germany's forces to obtain 70 per cent of their weapons at home, a remarkable achievement when it is recalled that they have had to buy most of their aircraft from America.

The arguments in favour of easing the restrictions are of two kinds. The first is that the current controls are self-imposed shackles and launching into full-scale competition in an international arms market of bottomless need and desire is an economic necessity. Those against are political.

Arms exports are tightly controlled by the Foreign Trade Act and the War Weapons

WEST EUROPE

Gaullists are divided over direct European elections as old guard fears 'supranationality'

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Feb 18

The Gaullists are in turmoil over direct elections to the European Parliament. The problem for the UDR leaders is how to reconcile the mandate given the movement by General de Gaulle himself to rejecting "supranationality" with the need to stay united behind the Government.

The party executive spent several hours last night discussing a common attitude. But although that was the second long meeting on the topic, the Gaullists agreed only to meet for a third time next month and possibly hold an emergency national council—the party's 120-man highest body—to approve a party stand. This would be to precede the meeting of the government heads of the Nine in Luxembourg on April 1.

President Giscard d'Estaing obtained from the European Council yesterday a decision to hold direct elections in 1978. He dined with M. Chirac, his Gaullist Prime Minister, last night and is believed to have examined the issue with him.

The dispute over direct elections is really an internal Gaullist one. The party leaders headed by M. Chirac are committed to support the President in order to survive. But the numerous elderly "barons" of the movement talk about a referendum on the fundamental constitutional aspect of the European elections.

M. Giscard d'Estaing has tried to assuage the old guard while juggling with M. Michel Debré, the former Prime Minister, who is among the most alarmed.

Before the first meeting of the Gaullist executive, he publicly declared last week that the real

Pressure in West Germany for relaxing sales restrictions is likely to continue

Bonn debate on arms export curb

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Feb 18

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Arms exports are tightly controlled by the Foreign Trade Act and the War Weapons

1 sold instead water

Correspondent

that sold sulphuric acid of distilled water to her contact lenses £100 by magistrates £10, Nottinghamshire.

Soar, prosecuting for County Council's protection department Miss Ann Bowman, 1 Street, Mansfield, said quantity of the saline solution and uses in the mixture.

morning she put in left eye and felt pain. She complained this and measures in Mansfield, which the mixture caused acid.

Motorcycles Ltd, of Nottingham, which they to an offence under the Consumer Protection Act 1967 and ordered costs.

said the accident had horrible consequences.

ard Smith, for the defendant, said the accident was a misunderstanding and order and filled the on the wrong.

said: "The consequences of this action could be disastrous."

Barnsley news curbs criticized

The Institute of Journalists and the Newspaper Society reacted strongly yesterday to a decision by Barnsley branch of the National Union of Journalists to ask local news sources to refuse to cooperate with journalists who are not members of the union.

The branch voted by 11 to 4 to ask the controlling Labour group on Barnsley Borough Council, the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Journalists, Barnsley Trades Council and others to deal only with them.

NUJ members on the Barnsley Chronicle will meet tomorrow to decide whether to adhere to the branch vote.

Mr R. J. Farmer, general secretary of the Institute of Journalists, condemned the action of the branch. He said that, for example, "it will be proper for every political group, from the Trotskyites to the National Front, and for the Government of the day to cooperate only with journalists who support them."

Mr David Greenslade, president of the Newspaper Society, said: "The view of the society is that freedom of expression is a constitutional issue and not merely an industrial relations matter between unions and employers."

The NUJ said it had not been informed of the decision.

Commission unveils its revised fishing policy

From David Cross
Brussels, Feb 18

In its long-awaited policy document for the redrafting of the EEC's controversial fisheries policy, the European Commission suggests a national coastal fishing strip of up to 12 miles and a Community-wide zone beyond this up to 200 miles.

Within the area between 12 and 200 miles, catch quotas would be worked out on the basis of existing national catches as a proportion of the total EEC catch over a period of years still to be determined.

As far as British fishermen are concerned, the Commission's proposals represent something of an improvement on the existing situation, but fall short of the 100-mile exclusive zone demanded by British trawlers.

The Commission's view, which is to be announced officially tomorrow by M. Pierre Lardinois, the member in charge of agricultural policy, at a press conference in Brussels, is that the 12-mile zone should be extended to 12 miles when the Community's fishing limits are extended to 200 miles.

This will mainly affect the six founder members of the Community, because the three newcomers (Britain, Ireland and Denmark) already secured 12-mile fishing limits for most sensitive parts of their coastal waters as part of their EEC membership terms.

But in a move which will gratify the British, the Commission is suggesting that the existing arrangements should be extended indefinitely beyond 1982 when they are at present due to expire. In addition, fishermen from other member and non-member states should

Frigate has 6ft dent after gunboat collision

From Ronald Kershaw
Hull, Feb 18

The "cod war" sprang back into prominence today after five days of inactivity. The Icelandic gunboat Thor put a 6ft dent in the side of the British frigate HMS Lowestoft, which was close marking her.

According to eye witnesses on board the Lowestoft, the Thor, which had been hovering to the west, suddenly got under way and within minutes hit the Lowestoft.

There were no travellers in the vicinity at the time.

According to the Ministry of Defence, "there was no sound signal from Thor and no evidence that she tried to go astern. The British kept on her starboard side and she struck the Thor's side." The Thor was doing about three knots at the time of the collision.

The Lowestoft went full astern but could not avoid a collision.

During the day the gunboats Agir, Thor and Tyr took advantage of a relatively calm sea and bright weather to continue the harassment of the trawler fleet.

Early today, in the dark, the Agir made several dummy runs round the fleet of 35 trawlers fishing off Iceland's east coast, closely shadowed by the Scylla.

At daybreak the Agir hove to before setting off in pursuit of the trawlers, now busily fishing. Cutting gear was being trailed by her. The Thor was almost successful in its fourth cutting attempt on the William Wilberforce, of Grimsby.

Minor damage was done to the connecting wire hawser was severed. The trawler was able to recover its warps.

Throughout the day the game continued with the Royal Navy frigates assisted by the protection tugs Euronar and Lloydsman. At times HMS Lowestoft and the Thor were as little as 60ft apart. HMS Scylla was sailing 80ft away from the Agir on a parallel course in the designated fishing area, which now stretches 115 miles down Iceland's east coast.

Icelandic denial: An Icelandic Embassy spokesman said in London that the British version of the Thor-Lowestoft incident was "sheer fabrication". He added: "It is the usual British propaganda."

The spokesman said that the Lowestoft had cut across the gunboat's bows and despite the Thor's going full astern immediately, a collision could not be averted.

Attack on fees angers German doctors

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 18

A wave of ill-feeling is developing among German doctors over persistent public criticism of the fees they charge. Already 2,500 medical men from the Ruhr and surrounding areas have signed in writing their intention to counter this, the doctors are having leaflets printed to hand out to patients with prescriptions, in which they refer to "public defamation" of their profession and to the "unjustified" attacks on providers of goods, to defend patients as manipulated consumers and to undermine the doctor-patient relationship.

The largest doctors' association in West Germany gives the average annual turnover of a doctor's practice here as DM220,000 (£42,000). Overheads, including staff, account for 40 per cent of this, and the average practitioner is left with a net income, after tax, of DM60,000 (£11,500) a year.

With one doctor for every 540 people, West Germany has the highest concentration of medical men in the world (closely followed by East Germany). The profession is almost evenly divided between general practitioners (51 per cent) and specialists (49 per cent).

Japanese bottle for £11,550

Norman Correspondent

seventeenth-century Kutani bottle, standing with a decoration of shrubs, was sold at yesterday for £11,550, in an estimate of £5,000 to £6,000. It is a fine example of the rare type, came up Phillips' early in 1974, had £3,500.

in the last days of the boom. Recession struck in 1974. During the two years since it continued in Japan are about the precise of Kutani wares; it is that this rare and group belongs to the century, but there are differing views about wares were made. The market value difficult.

's sale of Japanese art at Sotheby's saw a total of £109,334, 2 per cent unsold. More Japanese wares in art sales, and German are also much in.

as a late-nineteenth-century gold lacquer standing box and matching (table) which went to a collector for £2,200. A pair of Japanese jody and a pair of Aris in an eighteenth-century interior is decorated in style with a white and gold insects on a white. Newman paid £1,370 (estimate £800 to £900).

sale of a late-nineteenth-century rosewood table made in a wood. The top price paid by H. Schmidt, a dealer, for a panel

Pope's concern at lack of convent entrants

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 18

The Pope today expressed his fears about the lack of young women entering convents.

"Shall we have no more nuns tomorrow?" he asked. His speech coincided with a demonstration by 5,000 girls students in Rome calling for sex education, free contraceptives and abortion.

The Pope was addressing a group of nuns attending his general audience. The march of the 5,000 girls through the centre of the city was the first big demonstration by a group of students.

They refused to allow male students to march with them. Their members are drawn from 30 Rome secondary schools and technical colleges.

Irish EEC leader accused of abusing position

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 18

The Commission today defended one of its vice-presidents, Dr Patrick Hillery, against an attack by Mr. Richard Ryan, the Irish Minister for Finance, who had accused him of a "compromising" and "irresponsible" attitude and abuse of his position "to damage Ireland's reputation".

Mr Ryan's attack was provoked by the Commission's favourable response to an Irish request for temporary and partial exemption from Community legislation on equal pay for men and women, which Dublin said it cannot at present afford.

The EEC Commissioner responsible for social affairs, Dr Hillery, was influential in determining its attitude.

Striking Barcelona workers conscripted

From Harry Debelius
Lerida, Feb 18

The king and queen of Spain got the warmest reception so far in their tour of Catalonia today. The Spanish Government meanwhile prepared for a Cabinet meeting in which official recognition of regions such as Catalonia is expected to be discussed.

As King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia left the Alcazar Palace in Barcelona this morning on the way to Lerida, an important agricultural centre about 100 miles away in the foothills of the Pyrenees, municipal employees in Barcelona were queuing up to get their red plastic badges bearing a white "M" (for "Municipal") and traffic policemen in Barcelona

Comecon proposes negotiations

Brussels, Feb 18.—Comecon today proposed negotiations with the EEC about opening up a framework agreement to regulate commercial relations between the two economic blocs.

The proposal, which was made at a meeting in Moscow, should take place in Moscow or Brussels.

Three arrested on explosives charge

Berne, Feb 18.—A member of the cantonal Parliament of Berne and two other people were arrested today for violating the explosives law, the Federal Ministry of Police and Justice said. They were believed to be connected to the movement for autonomy of the French-speaking Jura—Agence France-Press.

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OVERSEAS

Malaysia communists up base state of Perak

Correspondent
Singapore, Feb 18
Communist activity in the state of Perak has increased since the formation of a base in the north peninsula. Lumbermen in the area are being harassed and are said to be importing arms from the jungle. The state government has been accused of being a military state, the hotbed of activity in the area since 1948 to 1960, has been Thailand, and until the communists had from safe sanctuaries in the border. The state government has been accused of being a military state, the hotbed of activity in the area since 1948 to 1960, has been Thailand, and until the communists had from safe sanctuaries in the border. The state government has been accused of being a military state, the hotbed of activity in the area since 1948 to 1960, has been Thailand, and until the communists had from safe sanctuaries in the border.

Polisario claims killing 148 Moroccans

From Victoria Britain
Algiers, Feb 18
One hundred and forty-eight Moroccan soldiers were killed in the Western Sahara at the weekend, and 36 were taken prisoner, according to a communiqué issued in Algiers by the Polisario Front independence movement, supported and supplied by Algeria and Libya. This brought Moroccan losses over three days of fighting to 426 killed, wounded and captured. Still more Moroccan wounded soldiers are presumed lost in the desert, trying to make for Moroccan bases at Smara and El Aaiun. For the first time today, Polisario calls its guerrillas the Saharan People's Liberation Army. For the first time, too, it gives its own losses—one dead and three wounded at Angaité. The Polisario have said that "dozens" of their men were killed in this second engagement at the little village. King Hassan of Morocco claims that his men fell to Algerian troops and has called on Algeria either openly to declare war or to accept an international guarantee of peace. Algeria and the Polisario deny that any Algerian troops have taken part. President Boumedienne of Algeria last night sent messages to governments throughout the world asking for support in containing the increasingly grave crisis in the Sahara. He said that Algeria was being threatened with war as a result of Morocco's reversal. Polisario claims to have captured an entire Moroccan supply convoy near Angaité on Saturday. Then, in a separate engagement near the small oasis which lasted from early morning to mid-afternoon, it says it scattered a Moroccan unit of 1,000 men which it surprised. Last Thursday, and again on Saturday, Moroccan convoys of 25 and 30 vehicles each were reported ambushed at the two places 75 miles north and a similar distance south of Angaité. The attack south of Angaité was on a Moroccan unit thought to be on its way to occupy Guelta, in the southern part of the country bordering Mauritania. Guelta is still a Polisario stronghold, though the front has abandoned all fixed bases in the northern part of Western Sahara where the Moroccan troops have been most active until now. Mr Mahmoud Riad, the secretary-general of the Arab League, is due in Algiers to mediate for yet another attempt at Arab mediation in the crisis. The government newspaper *El Moudjahid* says today that the Arab League's initiative is understood by the Polisario to have been taken in response to its recent appeal to Mr Riad. The newspaper predicts that he will fail as completely as every other mediator unless he consults the Polisario as the primary interested party. American Embassy spokesmen had no comment on the statement.

Cow calls radiation at assay an invention

Correspondent
London, Feb 18
In reply to the claim that States Embassy cow have been exchanging radiation and by bugging been issued by Under the heading "The Soviet Government accused the American of inventing 'the radiation'." "One can sense here the direct of the circle of where a line of maintaining at relations between States and the Soviet stopped short of at there may have

Confidence men sell dead heroes an 'reverence' for war victims exploited

Rony
The family was thrilled and the local Communist Party organization paid tribute to "the great services to Yakutia" shown by the patriotic private "who follows the highways and the paths used by the Army and the partisan fighters". There followed an invitation to Mr Kashurko and his assistants to visit the heroic sergeant's kolkhoz in Siberia. The overawed kolkhoz leadership made them honorary members, gave them honorary medals, expensive pelts, silver objects and other presents on them and, after a mass meeting, the kolkhoz directors "in recognition of their great services in uncovering the sergeant's grave" they paid the three men a total of 2,800 roubles (about £1,800) and gave them glowing testimonials. With their official stamps, the testimonials served as ideal introductions, helping Mr Kashurko to sell several more dead heroes to gullible Yakuts. But unwilling to leave any source of money unexploited, the three mounted a retrospective exhibition "on the heroic deeds of the late artillery sergeant" and presented their expenses of 2,200 roubles to the autonomous republic's Ministry of Culture. The minister offered only half the sum.

of the expenses claimed for the shabby exhibits had begun to arouse suspicion in official circles. Underestimated, the Kashurko trio next sold dead heroes to Gruzians in Tbilisi. Soon scores of Gruzian parents received letters intimating the uncovering of their missing sons' graves accompanied by "their shrapnel-torn steel helmets". From Tbilisi the three moved on to Kazakhstan. "Travelling from district to district, rayon to rayon, from kolkhoz to kolkhoz, Kashurko tried everywhere to get his 'expenses' covered and to further his ends—sought testimonials," writes the authoritative weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. At the Gruzian division centre he demanded that the republic's TV channels should give his discoveries prime viewing time. When finally the police caught up with the trio, hundreds of thousands of roubles and over 200 glowing testimonials were found in their possession. The Kashurko "hero tracing service", however is not the only one operating in the Soviet Union. "He is not alone in this game," there are many others who, like him, speculate on the people's reverence towards the memory of fallen heroes.

Meir adds support to Soviet Jews

Own Correspondent
Feb 18
Jew who wanted to Israel must be able to Mrs Golda Meir, the Prime Minister of aid at a press conference on the second day world conference on evry, of which she is chairman. As essential, she said, let Jews should know the best in world is with them. Jews in must have confidence they are not alone, that ve not been forgotten, y cannot be sent away in for 10 or 15 years

and no one will worry about them. About an hour before Mrs Meir spoke, fighting broke out in the foyer of the Palais des Congrès, where the conference is being held, when Rabbi Meir Kahane of New York, founder of the Jewish Defence League, attempted to address delegates. The conference organizers had earlier voted to reject Rabbi Kahane's request to attend. As soon as he entered the main door of the conference hall he was surrounded by an angry crowd shouting: "You are not a delegate." To which he replied: "I am a Jew." Some delegates felt he should be allowed to speak, and fighting broke out. Order was restored by Belgian police who removed the rabbi from the hall and took him away in a van. Mrs Meir said that the conference, which is dedicated to publicizing the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union and is attended by 1,200 delegates from 32 countries, had been called because of a slowing down in the rate of Soviet Jewish emigration. This contrasted with the sharp increase during the three years immediately after the first conference, which had led to the release of 115,000 Jews, she claimed.

Thai guerrillas attack police station

Bangkok, Feb 18.—About 150 communist guerrillas attacked a provincial police station last night with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic fire. The Thai police reported today. One policeman was wounded. —Reuters.

German athlete or asylum

Vienna, Feb 18.—Austrian, an East German, has asked for asylum. He was fifth in the combination at the Olympic Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. —Reuters.

Mr Bhutto arrives in Bonn for talks

Bonn, Feb 18.—Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, arrived in Bonn today to begin a 12-day tour of West Germany, Sweden and Canada and the United States. He will have talks with Herr Schmidt, Chancellor. —Agence France-Presse.

Shopping/Prudence Glynn

Get it made

Retailing in this country seems to be splitting in two, partly from the desire of the customer to have something individual, partly from the determination of the new designers to go their own way. Nationally it probably suits our talents and characteristics, to be self-service or super service oriented. The attempts by certain chain stores to stop providing services and start being fashion shops without a service element has to my mind levelled their products to an alltime low in terms of design. At the other end of the scale the economics are shaky, but the conviction strong. And it is of course far more practical to live over the shop and work away at manufacturing your products rather than manufacture at a geographical remove; staffing your shop with people who know no more than the customer about what they are selling; light, heat and fill rooms

which are empty of buyers when you could be putting your hands to work. Hence the revival of what Sir Gordon Russell calls the eighteenth century shop, more and more small enterprises where the sales person emerges only when he is required to sell—the rest of the time he is carrying out commissions and projects. The major disadvantage, in commissioning anything is that it requires confidence. However much previous work you may have seen, the real craftsman should surprise you by adding a dimension you had not expected but which you recognize as being crucially enhancing to the work. The secret is to study as much as possible of the work of a designer whose overall style and attitude you like, and then discuss with him what you want. Designers will not bite you for this, the best of them will appreciate your interest.



Drawing by Marjell Graham



A wedding dress with finely hand-printed layers, designed by Margo Shakespeare, from her range called "Paradise". Beautifully made, she adds her own delicate craftwork to the garment, by special hand printing or dyeing of fabric to decorating with perfect trimmings. Designing on request and helping with the choice of fabrics, she could complete a dress in two weeks minimum, from £120. For an appointment please contact her at Flat 1A, 52 Queensgate Gardens, London, SW7, tel 01-589 1558, or see her work, which sells through the Bridal Departments of Harrods and Liberty's.

Last December, Clark Hanford, who studied screen printing at Goldsmith's College, joined Gilly Vogler, ex-student of Ealing Technical College, and opened their shop in W11, called "Tarts and Bows". They both have personal ideas in design and shape, and so work under their own label making the most interesting dresses and blouses, and now a small knitwear range by Gilly. All designs in the shop at 118A Holland Park Avenue, London, W11, are made to order, with a choice of colours if required. Tel: 01-229 8208.

A blouse in heavy crepe de chine inset with a satin band, screen printed with flowers. Designed and printed by Clark Hanford. The blouse fits perfectly round the waist, and the cape sleeves drape gracefully over the shoulders and open back. £20. Colours, black, rust, coffee, dark green and cream, with appropriate satin panels. As well as clothes he designs screen printed cushions quilts and "Jungle" curtains, also seen in the shop. For all information regarding commissions contact Clark Hanford on 01-870 6077.

The Design Centre, Haymarket, London, W1, has on view a display of clothes designed and made by newly established craftsmen until February 28, and jewelry by Scottish designers until March 27. Linda Hodge, an ex-Edinburgh Art College student, now specializing in silver brooches and pendants, set with real pressed flowers or forms of Scottish islands—Tross, Islay, and Harris and Lewis. Below: A silver pendant on a fine chain, in the form of Islay island, set with a pearl and chrysoprase. To make it is approx £30, and for commissions other than brooches or pendants, she may be contacted at Raicha Farm, Dyce, Aberdeen, Scotland.



Virginia Hubble, an ex-Canterbury and Winchester Art School student, now specializing in textured knitting. Far right: A poncho knitted in pure wool together with brushed and looped mohair, in shades of green and brown. It is 44in long and 29in from wrist to wrist and costs approx £38. The very long knitted wool scarf in a combination of looped mohair, camel hair and alpaca is approx £14. Her ideas also include wall hangings, cushions, blankets and bedspreads, and may be commissioned by her at, Poldhurst Manor, Harbledown, Canterbury, Kent.



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Spectator

'It is now
the most
on the ball
of the
weeklies'

THE BOOKSELLER

THIS WEEK

The USSR
and
Chekhov's
four-letter
words



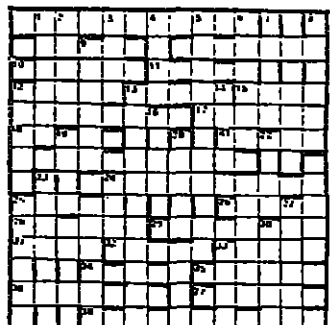
Ronald Hingley analyses the continuing Soviet obsession with censoring Chekhov's four-letter words and allusions thought to be contrary to policy

Margaret
Drabble on
Fanny
Burney



'Petty'... 'trivial'... 'bourgeois'... 'vulgar'... 'courageous'... 'strong'... 'daring' - Margaret Drabble on the contradictory nature of Fanny Burney

Try the
'hardest'
Crossword



Crossword devotees are invited to tackle the crossword rated to be the most difficult - Jac. Weekly winners are rewarded with a prize

and

Auberon Waugh
Airey Neave
Zhores Medvedev
Peter Conrad
Jeffrey Bernard
Patrick Cosgrave
Shiva Naipaul
Simon Raven
Benny Green

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NEW BOOKS

Natural
lives

Portraits in the Wild
Animal Behaviour in E. Africa
By Cynthia Moss

(Hamish Hamilton, £5.95)

The beloved and much-written-about Elsa the lioness fired the imagination in the early 1960s and prepared the way for a much wider interest in Africa and its animals. Not a day seems to pass without our pre-conceptions about the ferocity and savagery of wild animals being shattered in some way or other. It is difficult to realize how little we know about the social behaviour of animals until the new breed of zoologist began to study in the great African national parks the animals in their natural habitat. Cynthia Moss is an American who has spent the past seven years in East Africa, first as research assistant to Iain Douglas-Hamilton (whose study on the elephants in Manyara, among the elephants, came out last year). Later she worked on other projects concerned with elands, hartebeests, wildebeests, zebras and ostriches. In this book she has gathered together a body of work on the elephant, the giraffe, the rhinoceros, the zebra, six kinds of antelope, the baboon, the big cats and the spotted hyena. Habitat, life style, courtship and mating, territorial aspirations and chances of survival are all discussed.

Some animals are better known than others—for example, there have been some 30 studies of the elephant, whereas concentrated research into the life of the eland began only in 1971 and the results of the work are not yet fully published. Even aspects of the elephant's life remain a mystery. What is the significance of the sections of the musty, situated between the eye and the ear in both sexes of the African elephant?

Misconceptions are briskly swept away. Antelopes were generally assumed to form herds under a dominant male, provided with a harem of docile, docile ladies. "There is no proof that any antelope lives like this," says Cynthia Moss. Dikdiks, the tiny 10lb antelopes, a mere 12in high, go around in pairs, faithful to their mate both sexes defending the territory, surviving predators by their expert knowledge of their own area of the terrain. In the great drought of 1969 the social organization of the impala collapsed. In the struggle for survival the territorial imperatives, considered so urgent and innate, disappeared and male and female coexisted side by side until times improved and the former behaviour was resumed.

Nor do animals, as is believed, ignore the fate of the sick or feeble—zebra and elephant will suit the pace of the group to the weakest (or youngest) member of it. Elephants live in a matriarchy, and the female zebra makes the important decisions as to where to feed. Rhinos are particularly non-gregarious, the closest bond being between mother and child, and it is extremely difficult to categorize the giraffe—can 12 giraffes, each about a mile apart, be said to constitute a herd?

Modern techniques such as photography have eased the problems of identifying individual animals—elephants by their ears (all differ), giraffes by their neck patterns, the rhino by the snout wrinkle, the equivalent of the thumb print. Dried the zebra, branding and the clipping of mane and tail proved of some assistance, and homing devices have also been put in collars on animals which can then be tracked by air.

No pattern of animal behaviour seems immutable. One troupe of baboon developed a taste for meat, purely by chance, but the next sequence is that they are out hunting for Thomson gazelle in an organized way. Elephants appear to realize that they are safe from hunters in the national parks, and captive zebra, when groomed by their captors, find themselves being disconcertingly (and painfully) groomed by the zebras. Solomon, a tame hyena, is a sweet and gentle pet. Cynthia Moss has written a delightful and informative book, which no animal fancier of any degree would not enjoy or fail to find some strange and unaccountable aspect of natural life on which to ponder.

A group of scientists and park officials working on a cropping scheme in Uganda collected the ears and feet of dead elephants to sell later for making handbags and umbrellas stands and put them in a shed. One night a group of elephants broke into the shed and buried the ears and feet. The people involved still feel uncomfortable about the incident.

Philippa Toomey

Reviews next week: Roger Berthoud on Lewis Mumford's autobiography; also the Hesse-Manna letters, A History of Greek Art, by Martin Robertson and Jacky Gillott on novels by Monica Furlong and Peter Straub.

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Strix nebulosa, or barred owl, one of 12 handsome and beautifully printed colour plates in The Birds of Edward Lear, edited and introduced by Adrian Thorpe (Ariel Press, £19.50). Lear was a pioneer of lithography and a bird painter. Thorpe believes, finer than Audubon; after working for John Gould, the publisher, he went in 1832 to paint and

Terrible similarities

The British Campaign
in Ireland 1919-1921

The Development of Political
and Military Policies.

By Charles Townshend

(Oxford, £8.50)

In the Glasnevin cemetery in the North Dublin suburbs, not far from the spot where De Valera is buried, lie the graves of dozens of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who were shot during the guerrilla war of 1919-1921. Only just over half a century ago they were buried with military honours. There is, of course, no reason why the people of the Irish Republic should want to remember these men with any affection; the emergence of the infant Free State made their struggle politically forgettable. Britain, withdrawing from Ireland after a divisive war against the men of the young Republic did not wish to remember them either.

In the preface of his fine, eminently fair and scrupulously accurate book, Charles Townshend finds it "remarkable" that no previous account of the British campaign in Ireland has been published, which is a strange comment from an historian. The reason is clear enough; the history of those times—the collapse of civil power, of the Black-and-Tans, of government policies of military retaliation as the police force retreated from its outposts in the west—has never been adequately researched until now because it is a war which Britain lost without any positive result save the still smarting wounds of Northern Ireland.

Woman of property

Proud Northern Lady

Lady Anne Clifford, 1590-1676

By Martin Holmes

(Phillimore, £4.50)

Lady Anne Clifford rejected the advice and defied the judgment of the greatest in the land, including King James I. Francis Bacon (when Lord Chancellor), a commission of four judges, Oliver Cromwell and her husband, the Earl of Dorset. The conflict was not over religion or politics or the infidelities of her first husband—her second, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was even worse in this respect—but over property. Her father, George, Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, having only a daughter as heir, bequeathed virtually all his estates to his younger brother and his heirs male. Only if the male line failed was the land to revert to the Lady Anne. For more than 30 years she fought this settlement as illegal, recognized no alternative proposal and, when her own husband died a deal with

her opponents for his personal gain, she remained as immutable and tenacious as ever in her claims to her inheritance, those northern castles of Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, Brough and Pendragon and the surrounding estates.

At last, when she was 50 the male line died out and she succeeded to her rights; but it was 1643 and England was engulfed in civil war. Not until 1649 could she move north to take over her possessions. The following year her second husband died, but she and her children were quartered in a glorious woodhouse, the mistress of her estates, ruling her tenantry with a firm but charitable hand. She preserved her possessions and, above all, built and rebuilt with devotion and resource. And when, in due course, she died her descendants lost most of her buildings pass rapidly into decay.

Was it all worth it? Mr. Martin Holmes is an authority on armour, costume and much else in sixteenth and seventeenth century England; and he

ably served the London Museum for many years. He tells his story well, basing it on Anne Clifford's diaries, the manuscript sources and an intimate, sensitive understanding of the northern districts about which he writes. It is a poignant account of a woman who accepted with little complaint the rigours and strains of two unhappy marriages but found fulfilment in the material remains of her ancestral greatness.

Beneath all this there lies a much larger question, too complex for a book or a review of this size. Yet it continuously thrusts itself upon the mind. What was the scale of values of the governing classes of Tudor and Stuart England? Was it fundamentally a materialist society, as the materialist historians would have it, or the Forsytes of a much later generation? Was gentility, as the Elizabethan Lord Burghley once put it, nothing but ancient riches?

Joel Hurstfield

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Virtue between men

Voltaire

By John Hearsey

(Constable, £6)

"Young man," said the chief eunuch to Zadig, "have you seen the Queen's dog anywhere?"

"It is a bitch, not a dog," replied Zadig modestly.

"Yes, you're right," said the chief eunuch.

"It is a little Spanish bitch," Zadig went on. "She has recently had puppies, she lumps in her left foreleg, and her ears are very long."

"Then you have seen her," said the chief eunuch, quite out of breath.

"No," replied Zadig. "I have never seen her. I never even knew that the Queen had a bitch."

Collapse of chief eunuch. The hero of Voltaire's *Zadig* (1747) is arrested for having denied seeing what he has clearly seen, and his defence, by which he proves that he merely inferred the missing dog from arcane evidence in the earth at his feet, is even funnier than the first meeting with the eunuch. Both scenes are done in a flash ("Le secret d'enquêter est de tout dire") and both are disconcerting. Voltaire loved telling gags. First get the reader's attention, then make him think for himself: it is the birth of the modern polemical style.

The enormous bulk and range of his work—Theodore Besterman calculates roughly 15 million words on every conceivable kind of matter and occasion—has no parallel among comparably great writers, and no man could have poured out so much without possessing from adolescence an unsurpassably fluent,

clear and popular voice. He was the kind of prodigy whose past starts catching up with him at 28, and his unique accessibility even in translation springs from the perfect conversational speed at which his writing reaches us:

What becomes of and what do I care about humanity, benevolence, modest temperance, tenderness, wisdom, piety, when half a pound of lead shot from 200 paces shatters my body, and I die at the age of twenty in agony beyond words, in the midst of five or six thousand dying men, while my eyes opening for the last time, see the town in which I was born destroyed by sword and fire, and the last sounds I hear are the cries of women and children expiring under the ruins, all for the alleged benefit of a man I do not know?

Voltaire contributed generously to the *Encyclopédie*, but, desiring a wider audience than Diderot's heroic enterprise could reach, he adapted much of his material into the *Dictionnaire philosophique portatif* (1764), from which the above extract on "War" is taken. *Portatif*: this was the pocket-book of the Enlightenment, and on at least two occasions possession of it helped a man lose his life. Voltaire was horrified at the barbaric death of the Chevalier de la Barre, and considered himself partly responsible. "I shudder and I weep," he had written during the Calas affair, "but the point is to act."

In old Voltaire acted as a writer, so rewarding a subject for biography. Virtually all his major writings were proscribed and publicly burnt: by the hangman, but somehow they got around, even without his own knowledge, and persecution both strengthened his resistance to injustice and refined his positive virtues. ("Virtue be-

ween men is a commerce of beneficence. No account should be taken of any man who had not part in this commerce.")

From the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in 1756 to his death 22 years later, Voltaire's life and work are one. He roused public opinion on a world scale, and at Ferney established a community of industriousness and joy, "the most innocent and perhaps the most useful of all my works," he told Dr Burney. The force of his example suggests an irresistible daylight forcing its way through cracked walls and splintering blinds into the rotting fabric of an old house. Voltaire, like Solzhenitsyn in this at least, was not copy, and there was no way people could be prevented from reading him. New standards of behaviour—Christian standards, some of them, outside the rack of a Christian church—were asserted. Through the general vigour of one man's long life, intellectual freedom, in Besterman's phrase, had ceased to be a privilege and become a universal right. "This moment in the history of humanity is called Voltaire."

To compress so much into a modest 350 pages of general biography calls for talents of synthesis and organization which John Hearsey, an able biographer of Marie-Antoinette and Pepsy, does not appear to possess. What he lacks above all is a commanding narrative technique to steer us from point to point without lurching. His prose is often puzzling, subjects are taken up, dropped, taken up again, a few paragraphs later—and he writes carelessly at times ("For Voltaire, the relationship was to remain a secret for nearly 200

years"). Henri IV was born, not a Valois.

Mr Hearsey is writing on the second of a problem-laden, Madam and Teutophobically, Frederick the Great, a that explains so much good, however, on the hypercritical 18th century; he is more Voltaire is moved, a mendable in the as with which he sends repeatedly to the *Dir Philosophique*. He like ject. His Voltaire is a bad book and in the of anything better, wainly do. But there is a better.

Besterman's Voltaire the definitive modern should not prevent us from having a go, although will always, as Nanny pointed out, be a lifelong scholarship (time to release *Vo Love*, surely?) With years, Besterman's indubitably book seems to have virtually unobtainable countably it has been paperbacked a last bought what appeared last copy in central London was informed that it "appeared" on a computer print-out, was not being burned in the Grèves, or going on the sales of a book lously, but failing to a computer print-out. Harmondsworth is the century's drop into the They'll be shooting biographer next, to the others.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

For telephoning see page 10 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

THE ROYAL OPERA
 1. *La Traviata* (S. 10.30)
 2. *Il Trovatore* (S. 10.30)
 3. *La Bohème* (S. 10.30)
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FESTIVAL HALL London
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 2. *Il Trovatore* (S. 10.30)
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THE ARTS

Life with Judy

Sheridan Morley



Judy Cornwell

There cannot be many straight actresses under 35 who started their stage careers strolling on the balls for Nat Mills and Eddie Reindeer, fewer still who ran dancing schools when they were 16 and ended up two years later in non-stop variety at the old Irving in Leicester Square with a young Kenneth Corbett and a great many disillusioned nudists. Judy Cornwell did all of that, and good deal more; tonight she opens at the Arts in the London premiere of *Oh, What a Lovely War!*, which is essentially about how she and three other women invite a man who is related to all of them by marriage or birth or bed round to a dinner party at which he turns out to be the main course. Even for a lady as seldom unmoved as Miss Cornwell it seems a daunting script.

"Oh, it is; when we first started rehearsing it at Bristol in the autumn I said we ought to have some people tipping up seats so we'd get used to the noise. But in fact nobody walked out, not even my mother, and oddly it was young audiences who seemed most disturbed by the play's language and by what it has to say about men. People who have been married for 20 or 30 years seem to understand it all and in an easy way they even approve of what the women do to that man. It is the revenge for generations of wives and mothers. But it is not really a play about cannibalism, any more than it is a play about violent men and women."

For Miss Cornwell this will be a return to the Arts; she was last there in 1964, playing among other things a chicken, a flame-dancer and a cat in *My Darling Clementine*. *Oh, What a Lovely War!* was her last play at the Arts, but by then she had already done a season with Joan Littlewood in *Oh, What a Lovely War!* ("She was a marvellous teacher but it would have been a disaster if she had not been so good at her job") and was all set to start a television career which has kept her working more steadily than most actresses. She has just done the story of D. H. Lawrence and Freda which the BBC have still to show once they can clear the relevant copyrights, and she also has a habit of turning up on television in surprising roles such as the Frederick Raphael *Two for the Road* in which she played the terrible schoolgirl who gave them all chicken-pox.

All in all it has been a varied career for the actress who in 1961 was voted "the girl most likely to succeed" by the *Daily Mirror*, an accolade which could hardly have been more apt. She had to elaborate a little, and to score for voices with orchestra, but the result was nearly in the appropriate period. The silly but witty comedy of three suitors in order to wed a rich and desirable

Slow boats to nowhere in the fish war

naval tug commander in
rig protection duties in
junks have been built
needed 32 hours to
crisis spot. And the
is not dissimilar to the
boats, both in its speed
its lack of a helicopter

Case for civilian force at sea

Arguably the job of
ling Britain's preserves
not be done by the RN

The present solution is
be something of a boat
of vessels, none of which
an adequate solution. Of
next crisis affecting all
fishery protection, the

I am sure that the Ev Standard did not really in its report on the new bishop of Westminster:

mastered his present. I alone thinking about the dency, and he says he available for the vice-presidential nomination.

He thinks the Don should win in November does not underestimate capacity to lose.

Kennedy studied the system to take it over. He is more modest, trying to learn how to and adapt it to the real his own state. In some it is the most interesting man on the American scene today, but he is a little slow, a little herring and grunting. 37 he has plenty of a wit—New York Times Service.

James R.

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I am sure that the Ev Standard did not really in its report on the new bishop of Westminster:

Special Report to mark
movement's
diamond jubilee

Putting some aside for queen and country

by Margaret Stone

National Savings Movement. There has been little change in the social off-intervening years. The great War voluntary movement has grown to more than 100,000 men and women who devote their time and energy to persuade people to save, for their own good as well as for the good of the state. The savings groups in schools and places of employment have increased from 1916 to 94,000 and continue to flourish.

There is a wider range of choice available, but requirements of supporting movement are, at least superficially, the same today as they were in 1916. But appearances are deceptive and there have been strong undercurrents at work. The National Savings Movement survived the destruction threatened by the 1973 Page Report on National Savings but, because of that report, it is losing the important National Savings Stamp. Additionally, the new savings banks, an important arm of National Savings and particularly valuable to the savings groups operating within industry, is gradually becoming independent. So the National Savings Movement enters its diamond jubilee year with no time for nostalgia. It must prove to the Government that the reprieve earned in 1973, when the Page Report suggested dismantling the entire movement, was justified. More voluntary workers are being sought and even the economic recession is affecting the mood of the movement: traditional pageantry is being foregone in favour of "practical achievement" in the performance of its government-assigned social and financial roles.

National Savings play an important part in funding central government borrowing. Its contribution is not only substantial; it is also reliable. Historically, National Savings have provided about 25 per cent of the National Debt. In the years 1958-64 this was about 70 per cent financed by National Savings and even as late as 1971 it contributed about 60 per cent of government borrowing requirements.



Not surprisingly, in view of the great increase in public expenditure and the need to fund it during the past couple of years, the contribution of National Savings has been less significant. But in more "normal" times, it is fair to assume that National Savings will resume its role as a large lender to the Government. However, its very importance in central government financing creates a fundamental dilemma both for the Treasury, the sponsoring ministry for National Savings, and for the movement. On the one hand, the taxpayer wants to see government raise money as cheaply as it possibly can; on the other, as a small saver, the same person wishes to obtain the best return possible on money he has invested with the Government. It is an insoluble conflict; and in attempting the tricky balancing act between the two, one cannot help but feel that it is the taxpayer, not the saver, who usually comes off best. As the public becomes increasingly financially aware—and inflation has helped people to concentrate on the wise use of money—the discrepancy between the returns available on National Savings and those on other forms of savings or investment have not made the lot of the National Savings voluntary worker easier. It does not help in negotiations with a company chairman or secretary with a view to starting

a savings group, if the former says "No, I can't recommend such a scheme to my workers. They can do better with their money elsewhere." But interest rates change and times arise during which National Savings are relatively competitive. We appear to be entering such a phase, with British Savings Bonds offering the equivalent of 10.25 per cent gross over five years. The current fourteenth issue of National Savings certificates offers an equivalent of 11.05 per cent gross over four years. And then there are the two index-linked experiments: the retirement issue of National Savings certificates and the Save-As-You-Earn contract, both of which were welcomed by the movement as a focal point in the diamond jubilee campaign.

Although increasing the volume of National Savings is always the target of the voluntary movement—particularly at the great £304m social responsibility of encouraging savings and thrift is of at least equal importance to most voluntary workers. This is particularly true of the school groups and it is clear that if the movement did not fulfil that educational role, then another organization would have to be created to do so.

Claim viewed with some scepticism

The movement puts forward this argument for all its activities. If it were not there as the Government's marketing arm for National Savings, then its functions would have to be given to another organization created for that purpose. To some extent this claim must be viewed with some scepticism. The proportion of National Savings generated by voluntary workers is low, and it is also held to be more volatile than savings sold elsewhere.

Of course, this reflects the kind of savings sold by voluntary workers, in particular the stamp, which was always regarded as a short-term saving usually marked for some specific purpose.

The close yet sometimes conflicting relationship of the National Savings Movement with the Department of National Savings and the Treasury is occasionally confusing as well. It seems that the public is not altogether clear which is which; and it is not helped by the knowledge that the establishment of the National Savings Movement is on the Treasury payroll, at a cost of about £1.5m.

In many ways it seems a pity that the movement is not at a greater distance from government, with a more formal structure. Then, at least, it could speak with a single voice on behalf of the savers who are its prime responsibility.

However, that is not the way life has been organized for the movement and its voluntary workers. Under the chairmanship of Sir John Anstey in England and Wales and Lord Elgin in Scotland, their task is the

National savings

Why people choose to lose

by Derek Harris

Since inflation rates in Britain soared over the 20 per cent a year mark there has been an inherent paradox in the way people have continued saving. Even if a saver is getting, say, a grossed up 9.5 per cent return on his cash, as with some forms of National Savings, inflation has still been eroding the value of his money at more than 10 per cent a year.

On the face of it there is a classic argument for getting out of money and into buying things that will tend to keep their value or even improve on it. Jewelry, antiques, art or property—all have their devotees as hedges against inflation.

During the past year of savage inflation, however, saving has been the thing. The building societies, which are akin to National Savings in offering predictable returns with almost unquestionable security, have been flooded with people's savings. At the end of last year National Savings were up 6 per cent compared with the previous year. It was the same trend, although the increase did not fully discount inflation.

There has been considerable scratching of heads within the National Savings movement over what is the essential psychology that lies behind such a pattern of behaviour. It is almost certainly because of a complexity of factors.

There is little doubt that people in regular jobs who belong to schemes where savings are regularly deducted from their wages are affected by an inertial factor. Dropping out of such schemes demands a major decision.

Debatable, lower socio-economic groups might not have the degree of financial knowledge to realize how far inflation affects their savings. But in the savings world not much credence is given to that idea, and any way it is apparent from the way that maximum block investments in new savings certificates are often taken up by individuals that the National Savings habit is not restricted to the young, the lower paid and the elderly.

Mr John French, chief executive of the Lewisham District Council and chairman of the National Savings sub-committee covering all local authorities, commented: "I believe that people during a period of inflation feel so unsure. They want to feel they have some resources to fall back on."

The increasing popularity of index-linked National Savings schemes showed that there was a certain level of sophistication among savers. Equally the recent lessons on how the stock market can fall as well as rise, taking the unit trusts with it, have not been lost on those with cash to invest.

Probably a good proportion of the money that has gone into the building societies over the past year was liquidated holdings of one form or another in the equity market. How many people, frustrated by the equities slide, turned to National Savings is not clear but with interest rates edging down, and especially now that there is the attractive index-linking of some schemes, there has probably been some effect.

Certainly those in the higher tax brackets find the new issues of National Savings certificates attractive, with their tax-free gains. Mr John Bamford, treasurer for City of Westminster Council who has had a long involvement with National Savings affairs, is also convinced that when people have the feeling that things are not going well they try to make sure of a nest egg.

He went on: "People seem to want money rather than things and also the easy availability of money. If their job fades away they feel they want to have something to tide them over. So there is the security factor. But people are also accustomed to the savings habit. A great advantage, sometimes underestimated, is that with world not much credence is given to that idea, and any way it is apparent from the way that maximum block investments in new savings certificates are often taken up by individuals that the National Savings habit is not restricted to the young, the lower paid and the elderly."

Among those in the National Savings movement there has been some speculation whether the placing of the stamp, which is the most popular form of saving, out soon of the National

Savings stamp will be to the detriment of savings. But there are signs that school groups will continue to encourage budget savings, where children learn to manipulate their own money. Mr Bamford backs the idea of encouraging the elderly through welfare associations and possibly old people's clubs. "Giving advice and guidance to the elderly in these days is just as important as looking to the children at school", he commented.

The appeal of the index-linked National Savings schemes, at present covering retirement and Save As You Earn, has still to show its full effect. Last year's increase in total National Savings of £681.3m includes no less than £225m in index-linked securities.

Mr Bamford, for instance, has noticed with his own local authority's staff savings scheme that there has been a substantial rise in the SAYE savings because of the inflation-proofing.

The psychology inherent in what are sometimes unexpected patterns of savings behaviour has attracted attention outside the savings movement. What people save is vital to a government looking for funds, and last year's upsurge in savings was not correctly forecast in Whitehall.

It was left to Mr John Forsyth, chief economist at Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bankers, to bring to the public's attention the various statistics which he believed showed that the amount people saved depended largely on the ratio between their liquid assets and their disposable income.

This meant that the amount people spent depended not only on their incomes but on how things looked in terms of bank balance and immediately realizable savings.

So the more people realized that these assets were being eroded the more they were inclined to build them up. What was striking about Mr Forsyth's figures was that they tended to hold good for the increased-savings period last year.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

Our contribution to National Savings

The Post Office and the National Savings Movement have worked closely together local and national levels from the beginning.

Savings facilities are available at 20,600 post offices and National Savings customers are welcome at all of them.

We congratulate the National Savings Movement on its Diamond Jubilee and look forward to many more years of partnership.

The Post Office



Congratulations!

GKN would like to offer their congratulations to the National Savings Committee on the occasion of their 60th anniversary.

GKN have been encouraging their employees to participate in National Savings and many Group employees have enjoyed the benefits of using the scheme, whether savings were for the deposit on a home, a car, holidays or for the more long term benefit of adding security and comfort for retirement.

The trend towards saving through National Savings is becoming more and more popular. Last year GKN employees saved £4.75m which was £1/2m up on the previous year, and £1/2m better than the year before that!

We warmly congratulate the movement on their achievements and hope that the upward trend continues.

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The most versatile
engineering group.



Margaret Stone examines various schemes offered by the Government Investment against the odds

ennial favourite with public and savings ever since it was first introduced in 1956 is the premium savings bond. They are a favourite of gamblers and the savings bond certainly seems to fulfil a national need to have a safe investment.

At the end of November the total of all premium bonds stood at £540,000, unsurpassed by any other form of saving except by the National Savings Bank and the National Savings Society.

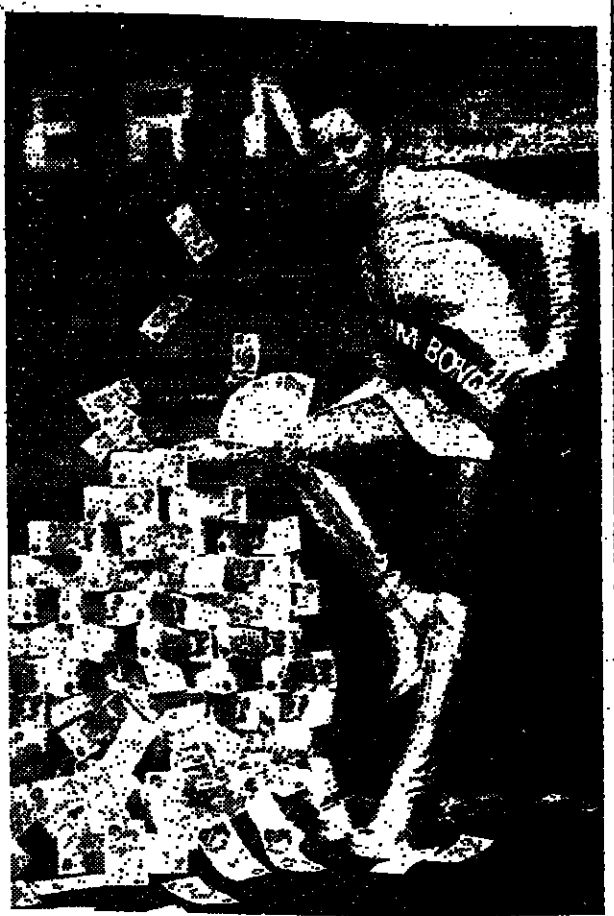
Both of which have been available for a considerable period. The 21 million people who own premium bonds are the highest concentration of any form of investment. It is obvious that individual holdings are compared to the sub-stantial holdings of the National Savings Society and so on.

Other forms of premium bonds to retain the confidence of savers. It is a steady rate of interest which is apparently undisturbed by external economic factors.

This reinforces the fact that savers do not see premium bonds as a gamble to be made in bad times. The odds on a prize, any prize, are sensibly low at 10,560 to 1, although obviously higher for a major prize.

However, punters can get their stake back, even though in fixed currency. Despite these attractions, the growth of premium bond sales with the great national football pools.

The Treasury, however, working through its Department of National Savings, has been seen a phenomenon in the past decade which has outstripped pre-war sales. Why?



The answer clearly lies in the size of the prize or potential winnings. Although none of us ever seems to meet a major pools winner let alone know someone whose lucky numbers have come up, we can all dream of winning a cool £500,000.

What is lacking, many people in the premium bond world feel, is a really big prize. It is no accident that each time the top premium bond win—at present the monthly £75,000 prize—has been increased there has been a big surge in premium bond sales. Imagine what a rush for bonds there would be if the Government announced its own version of a treble chance win.

The Treasury, however, working through its Department of National Savings, has been seen a phenomenon in the past decade which has outstripped pre-war sales. Why?

anti-gambling brigade which raised strong objections to the original modest launch of the premium bond scheme. Whether complaints would rise to an unbearable crescendo is anyone's guess.

Again, unless the Government were to chip in with a special payment to the prize fund, which is impossible in the extreme, there would have to be adjustments to the existing range of prizes. At present there are 12 monthly prizes in the £25 to £1,000 range plus the £75,000, £25,000 and £5,000 prizes each month and the weekly £5,000 and £2,000 prizes.

The prizes come from the prize fund which is equivalent to interest of 5 per cent a year on all the eligible bonds. This is not a competitive rate when set against the 7 per cent tax-free rate offered by the building societies which grows up to 10.7 per cent, nor does it compare favourably with the rate of return on National Savings certificates or British savings bonds.

There is always debate about this fairly low interest rate. Should it be increased? Certainly the public should be made more aware that the low return on the prize fund is part of the price which must be paid for being able to win a large sum of money. A state lottery, where all the tickets are thrown away and the holder loses his stake, would certainly be cheaper to run and have far bigger prizes.

The administrative chore of the premium bond system is immense. There are the serial files—alphabetical and numerical—which are, over the course of five years, being transferred to a computer; there is the correspondence with angry bond-holders wondering why they have never won; and there is the continuous task of searching for the winners of unclaimed bonds, about £10,000 in all at present.

However, the system works well and there is plenty of spare capacity for even more premium bond sales.

Well-timed introduction of an old idea

Last summer the Government hit the bull's eye. Inflation was then running at an annual rate approaching 30 per cent—and the Government managed to capitalize on it (although that was not strictly the intention) with the introduction of two index-linked savings schemes. One, an index-linked savings certificate, is the retirement issue, designed for pensioners with modest capital and the second is an index-linked version of Save-As-You-Earn, to replace the existing scheme.

Indexation is not a new theme. The Wider Share Ownership Council had been preaching it for years, while the Page report—the touchstone for National Savings in the 1970s, at least—also recommended the introduction of an index-linked savings scheme to replace everything except the premium bond. Both, it might be added, felt that some form of notional income sweetener would be essential as well.

In the event, when the Government, which took a year following the Page report to be persuaded to the concept of indexation, did announce its index-linked experiments, inflation was so rampant that it was no longer felt necessary to include a small amount of interest. People, it was correctly assumed, would have their savings protected against inflation when everything else was showing a negative return.

First off the stocks was the savings certificate. This is available to men aged 65 or women aged 60—another instance of the awkward anomalies thrown up by having different retirement ages for men and women—up to a maximum investment of £500. The minimum purchase is £10. The certificates increase in value with the increase in the retail price index. If they are cashed within a year, only the face value is returned, but thereafter the scaled-up value is payable.

The general index of retail prices covers a host of consumer items ranging from essentials such as housing (rent, not mortgages), food, clothing, coal, gas, electricity and transport, through to luxuries such as drink and tobacco. The figures for each month are collated and published about the middle of the subsequent month.

The publication date has caused confusion. For anyone buying one of these certificates, value it from the index published in the preceding month, which means the index for the month before that. So anyone buying the retirement issue in June, the first available date, would refer back to the figure published in May which was the 129.1 relating to April. And as the index is now standing at 146, anyone holding certificates bought in June will now find them worth 28.6 per cent more: £100 of certificates are now worth £128.6.

Part and parcel

The interest rate is turning in favour of National Savings. National Savings are probably the most inflexible of all forms of savings. It can take about four months to translate a decision to change the rate on British savings bonds to selling the new issue across post office counters, and occasionally this works to the saver's advantage.

So the recent sharp deceleration in interest rates in general has led to that rather rare situation when National Savings are strongly competitive. Bank deposit rates are now down to 6 per cent gross while the 7 per cent tax-free rate offered by building societies grows up to 10.77 per cent. Compare those returns with the 10.29 per cent (over five years) of the British savings bond and 11.09 per cent gross equivalent (over four years) of the current fourteenth issue of National Savings certificates. Even the investment account of the National Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks offers 9 per cent to investors.

In a period which has been dominated by the two new index-linked savings schemes, it has been too easy to overlook the other savings schemes which form part of the package of National Savings. They are all indications of the Government's wish to offer as wide a variety of savings as possible: some investors want interest accumulated; others like it paid out at regular intervals; tax-free income is always a winner, but where it is taxable some people like to have it paid before it is taxed. All these variations are covered somewhere in National Savings.

Other than the trustee savings banks, the oldest of them all is the National Savings Bank (still thought of

The appeal of the new index-linked savings certificates was immediate, bringing in £65m in the first month alone. By the end of December the tally stood at £211m. What is interesting, too, is the large sums that are being invested. Much of the money is arriving in the full £500 applications and there is a strong suggestion that the wealthier old aged pensioners are not being slow to avail themselves of this worthwhile savings medium. The National Savings Movement, as part of its diamond jubilee campaign, hopes to bring home the message to perhaps a wider section of the community.

However, not all of us are pensioners, and bearing this in mind the Government in July brought out the third series of Save-As-You-Earn—index-linked SAYE. It operates on similar principles to the older versions in that up to £20 a month may be saved for a period of five years. There is also the option to leave the contract unexercised for a further two years to earn a tax-free bonus equivalent to two months' contributions. Each month's contribution is revalued in line with the increase in the index.

Like the savings certificates, the index-linked SAYE has proved a great success—despite initial difficulties regarding the commission payable to the clearing banks. By mid-January there were 22,000 contracts in existence with a monthly commitment to SAYE of just under £4m. At the moment a total of £13m is in the kitty but assuming the contracts all run to maturity the inflow over the next five years should amount to some £240m.

It is too early to say whether this initial experiment with indexation will be extended. It needs to be seen, for example, how well index-linked issues fare when inflation is brought back to more reasonable levels. Another factor which has to be taken into consideration is the increased complexity that index-linked issues inevitably involve.

Even with these two simple schemes, there has been public confusion. The financial judgment seems to be that indexation has worked so far—but it is far too soon to say that it will be adopted over a wider range of savings and investment.



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Great scope for expanding work schemes

by W. K. G. Ward

Saving small amounts of money on a regular basis has long been popular among the people of Britain. The National Savings Movement offers a number of schemes to meet this need while at the same time providing the Government with financial resources to benefit the nation as a whole.

It has never been easy to save and in today's environment it is more difficult than ever. Families are recognising the need to build healthy balances for the almost inevitable rainy day and this has been reflected in the increased level of savings with National Savings and building societies during 1975.

Saving through places of employment, in my view, offers the greatest opportunity for the vast majority of people to save with the minimum of effort by the individual. There is tremendous scope for this method of saving to expand and I am convinced that deductions from the payroll will become more and more popular.

Throughout last year 2,250,000 people were saving through National Savings schemes at their places of work. In the year ended in March, 1975, these people saved £230.62m which was well up on 1974 and all the indications are that the figure for 1976 will show a further significant increase.

Saving at work, therefore, is popular and it is popular because it is easy, because the National Savings Movement offers a wide choice of schemes and because the money helps Britain. This then poses the question: why should employers take the trouble to provide savings facilities for their employees?

People enjoy the benefit of saving if it is made easy. There is no easier way of saving than to ask your wages or salary department to put aside £2 or £3 a week without you having to lift a finger. When the employee finds out that £30 or so has been saved over a three-month period, he is invariably surprised and delighted. People want to save and the best way is little but often.

Some people want to have a flutter with a Premium Bond instead of throwing the money away on pools or dog racing. Some people want a five-year scheme index linked to the cost of living and some people want to be able to go into any one of 22,000 post offices anywhere in the country with a savings book. The precise interest rate down to a decimal place is not their main worry. They are not involved in the kind of interest rates offered by local authorities who may want £500 or more over a three or four year period as a block payment. It is a matter of record that most companies who start a savings group continue to do so and the total savings grow year by year.

Employers have to face the difficulty of what savings facilities to offer. It is difficult to offer facilities for any one of the big clearing banks or a particular building society and remain impartial. To do so can open the floodgates of requests. If facilities are provided to one building society recommended by employees, it is difficult to see how an employer can refuse other building societies the same facility—and there is a danger of the whole thing getting out of hand.

However, if an employer offers National Savings, he can feel completely impartial while at the same time he will be making a contribution to the British economy. In saying this I am well aware of the important national role played by building societies. National Savings and building societies should be complementary.

Having decided to offer National Savings, the company has the choice whether to be passive or positive and whether to offer one scheme or more. It is easy to be passive. To be positive requires effort. The amount of effort necessary to achieve satisfactory results is minimal. Nevertheless, more effort brings more success and the voluntary movement's task is to encourage.

My own company is an example of what can be achieved. Ten years ago the savings record at Rascal Electronics was poor. The directors formulated three main policies. First, that all employees should be entitled to save in any of four different National Savings schemes. Second, voluntary National Savings representatives would be appointed throughout the Rascal Group and a good deal of attention given to internal publicity through house journals, notice boards, leaflets, in pay packets and the local press. Third, there would be incentive prizes for everyone who saves through the firm.

After a short campaign employees started to save at a significant level. Within eight years the company was awarded a trophy for its outstanding savings effort in the Southern Region during 1974 and the 5,000 British employees are now saving more than £250,000 a year.

Staff have the choice of saving for premium bonds, SAYE (index-linked), savings certificates or a savings bank. In addition, the company recently offered staff the chance of linking a share option plan with the SAYE (index-linked) scheme. Fifty-one per cent of all eligible staff joined on the first possible day and they will save £430,000 between them over five years. Such option schemes linked with SAYE are likely to become extremely popular throughout the country.

Some companies are reluctant to introduce a savings facility because of the additional workload placed on the shoulders of the management to make these wages departments. In my more than 120 countries experience this worry is usually exaggerated and with modern computer-controlled payroll systems the problems are soon overcome. As a result, 2,250,000 employees participate in savings groups at work the problems cannot be severe. Most large organisations nowadays offer a savings facility but there is considerable scope for introducing schemes into medium and smaller companies.

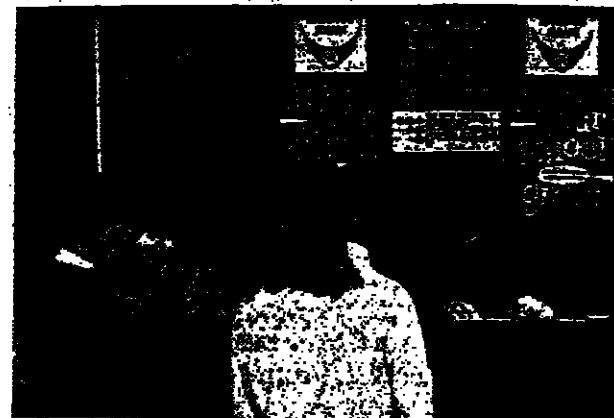
Firms interested in setting up a savings group or expanding an existing group will receive considerable assistance from regional or county professional staff. This is frequently backed by voluntary workers from industry whose practical experience can be invaluable.

Employers throughout the country are interested in the subject of saving in a wider context than just providing deductions from wages and salaries. Thousands of people from industry work in a voluntary capacity by participating in committees at regional, county and district levels and put in many hours of effort. Industrialists in general believe that money management training at school makes a big contribution to proper attitudes towards personal saving when young people first enter employment.

Certain manufacturing companies are working closely with local schools and colleges to provide instruction and information so that pupils can understand how to manage their own money affairs when they start work. One example of this cooperation is provided by Portals, the company which manufactures security paper for the printing of bank notes for

Jingles teach financial responsibility

by Joanna Mack



The school bank at Worthing near Basingstoke teaches children to think about their money.

"Jingles", unlike Wombles, are interested in money instead of the environment. Jingle families, puppets or masks shaped like 50 pence coins, act out cautionary tales on the need to control your money. Primary school pupils, under guidance from a teacher, think up plans for jingle plays and, to capitalise on their affection for the characters, there are jingle T-shirts, jingle badges and a jingle jingle.

Jingles were created out of the National Savings Movement's work in schools. Since the mid-1960s when National Savings schemes were largely just weak collections of pupils' money by teachers for the savings stamp. Now the movement is looking for ways to make children think about their money and of providing a coherent programme on money management.

Many children have seen adults suffer from the financial difficulties of, say, bad budgeting or overborrowing. They have an emotional response to these difficulties which money management teaching could build on. Some National Savings regional education committees (set up after the Ansley report and consisting of representatives of educational bodies) are experimenting with drama to present these troubles of day-to-day living. For primary pupils there are jingles and for secondary pupils simulated family situations.

In Newcastle upon Tyne the movement's money management advisory panel last year ran a conference for school leavers which used a dramatic presentation of family life to stimulate discussion on common financial decisions. Many of the teenagers said later they had enjoyed the conference and had learnt something about money from it.

Before the conference, a pilot scheme, the pupils worked on preparatory projects. Some projects were in the more conventional areas for money management teaching, such as commerce, but others used art, the humanities and counselling periods to deal with money troubles. Mr Kenneth Gulliver, chairman of the panel and head of Blackshaw School, Newcastle, says: "We're trying to teach money management in terms of life styles. From these insights, we then lead on to information about spending, budgeting, and so on."

The Newcastle panel recently also ran a conference for pupils now at junior school who will be going to secondary school in September. Senior school pupils put on various displays, including a play aiming to show the basis of inflation. For the junior school pupils, there was a chance for an overall view of the handling of money.

The various aspects of money management are often never brought together. Pupils touch on money matters in various subjects—history, mathematics, commerce, banking, home economics, and so on. But such a piecemeal approach does not necessarily lead to understanding. Examiners of CSE commerce, for example, report that "answers on the importance of buying and spending wisely rarely mentioned income and there

were lists of so-called necessities and luxuries listed financial habits which did not make the best use of their money; for example, of the children that saved, about 60 per cent kept their money at home, not getting interest."

When the school-leaving age was raised the National Educational Savings Committee produced materials called Making Money Sense. A Schools Council survey has shown that 15-year-old school leavers rate "teaching you how to handle your money when you are earning" as their third priority for school leavers.

But courses aimed at the early leaver do not help other pupils. A survey in the Rhondda Valley (run by Mr Owen Vernon Jones, head of Porth County Comprehensive School working with the NSM) found that nearly all secondary pupils school bank not only on money sense. The pupils, planned spending but also

gives flesh to more ideas: interest rates, more meaning when put for one's finances. The most hopes to convert all savings stamp scheme stamp is being stamp the end of the year school banks.

The school bank is operated on very different levels of complexity. County school use a puter to store details of accounts. Pupils at O school, in White Cumbria, use the experience of running school bank for CSE maths. The bank like a joint-stock and pupils who have an it are now employed every commercial in the town.

While using simple accounting children of eight and can run a school bank only general sum from teachers. In First school, Cran Northumberland, old fill in bank slip sit and withdrawal and ledger cards. The mistress, Mrs Minns, sees it as "getting them to 'about money'". The age of four and a half children handle real starting by selling apples.

The National S Committee is planning set up an education resources centre, such experiences.

The author is Edna Correspondent, New Sp

The Blue Circle Group encourages National Savings and, each year, donates over £1,000 in prizes to help increase membership. Since 1948 over £5m has been saved in the Group and 32% of employees are members of company schemes putting aside on average £3 a week per member



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The fall-out from Angola

tion that there would be a provincial parliament and government. A resident Minister would be needed in Belfast freeing the Secretary of State to spend more time with Parliament and his cabinet colleagues. And normal parliamentary procedure should be adopted for the passage of Northern Ireland legislation, similar to the Scottish procedure in the place of the present freedom to legislate by order in council; something which would be difficult to do without enlarging the Ulster membership of the House of Commons to a more appropriate size.

Some, and not only members of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition, would prefer to continue with the current rule as a temporary expedient while renewing the search for workable provincial institutions based not on cross-community power sharing in government but on elaborated checks and balances and constitutional constraints. That line appeared to receive unexpected, though very tentative, endorsement from Mr Lynch speaking during the course of this party's convention last week.

His contribution was not well received by the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland. And there's the rub. The SDLP undeniably represents more solidly than any other organization nationalist inclined Roman Catholic voters of Northern Ireland. No system of government by consent which does not command the acquiescence of that section of the people will work. Yet the SDLP, having been unwisely encouraged by successive British and Irish governments to believe that they are entitled to a power-sharing system and can get it, are still hooked on that device. Unhooking would take time (as it would also for those many politicians at Westminster who are similarly impaled), and the effect of that delicate operation on opinion among Ulstermen with republican leanings is unpredictable.

t Giscard d'Estaing week that his "great nation" was the absence of European Community of a "d capacity" of decision. "ation," he said, "is Europe wants and to give itself this power of "Europe." M Giscard means the member ents of the Community, not to his question is. The meeting of oreign Ministry officials inembourg on Monday failed miserably to decision on the relatively issue of recognizing the regime in Angola, now effectively in control of itory. This is an issue in that very area of ex- elations where European supposed to be made strides in the last No.

was not even agreement one a decision. Instead d has been treated to a display of European dis- France announcing unilaterally on Tues- five other governments (or our own) following rday.

M Giscard d'Estaing has made a fool of himself—for it is hardly credible that the Quai d'Orsay, to which he has consistently denied any initiating power in foreign policy—since he became President would have dared to make a fool of him behind his back. If one is seriously "preoccupied" with the need for the Community to develop a power of decision, the way to achieve that is hardly to let it be known that you have already reached a decision of your own and set a time limit for everyone else to fall in with it if they do not wish to be left behind. Yet that, it seems, is precisely what France did in this instance.

Mr Leo Tindemans has also made a fool of himself. He is the one who has been lecturing us all about the need for "majority decisions taken by a majority vote, particularly in the area of foreign policy. Yet his government was among the minority which blocked agreement at Luxembourg, reportedly on the grounds that such a decision required the approval of the Belgian cabinet, which meets only on Fridays. (Since the item was well known to be on the agenda of the Luxembourg meeting, it is very hard to see why the Belgian

A further embarrassment now arises as a result of Zambia's decision *not* to recognize the MPLA but to make yet another appeal for reconciliation between the three warring factions. This makes it look as though the Europeans are rating on their African friends, whom they have so often urged to resist Soviet interference in African affairs. It should be recalled, however, that while for most African states (as for the USA) recognition constitutes a seal of political approval, the European tradition is to regard it simply as an acceptance of reality, making possible the transaction of business between those who are actually in power in different countries.

For Zambia recognition may be something to be offered to the MPLA in return for political concessions, such as an undertaking to respect Zambia's own sovereignty and territorial integrity. As Mr Callaghan explained yesterday in the House, recognition is the necessary prelude to negotiations in which such an undertaking (relating to Rhodesia, which is still a British responsibility) might be secured.

Facing parliament now with a majority of fifty-five in the House and six in the Senate, Mr Fraser has little to fear from such arguments for at least three years. (By then Sir John Kerr may have relinquished the embarrassments of his office.) He has swung Australia's posture swiftly back to conservatism. The reinstatement of British Honours and "God Save the Queen" are symbolic. In practical terms, Mr Anthony, the Country Party leader, is off to Japan to stimulate trade and investments. In defence Mr Fraser has made three significant changes. He has authorized the American "Aaga" communications base in Australia. He approves defence developments in Diego Garcia, which Mr Whitlam opposed. He has reopened Cockburn Sound to nuclear warships, which Mr Whitlam forbade to HMS Dreadnought two years ago. He is also anxiously considering a new role for the army, now suffering from lack of purpose. He dismisses the theory of a neutral Indian ocean while Russia is building up her naval presence there.

He has been less successful in putting the economic and monetary blocks back together. Despite his promises to end extravagance, spending cuts of \$360m hardly dent the deficit of \$4,500m inherited from Mr Whitlam. His attempt to halve the wage increases triggered by the rise in the price index (to which in Australia the basic wage is pegged) has been frustrated by the Arbitration Board, to the delight of the formidable Mr Bob Hawke, leader of the Australian TUC. Yet this moderation is a major form of inflation which has slowed by the flatness of business and the unemployment which Mr Fraser hopes to cure.

Thus the intractability of the economic set-up, and the impermeability of high government spending puts Mr Fraser's apparently unassailable electoral position into perspective. The certain three years at his disposal are the minimum needed to bring earning and spending into balance. If he succeeds it will be by dint of unpopular austerities, yet if he fails he will be more unpopular still. The bed Mr Fraser lies on was made by Mr Whitlam.

Would not public expenditure for such grants be cost-effective, by reducing national energy consumption? Would selective help for pensioners with low incomes, ensconced in all-electrically heated homes, prove any more costly than the provision of existing supplementary hand-outs to those unable to pay fuel bills which are higher than they need be?

Yours faithfully,
PETER ROSE, Joint Secretary,
Conservative Energy Committee,
House of Commons.
February 17.

From Mr Cedric Thornberry
Sic. The conclusion of your leading article (February 16) that it is "not in the people of Rhodesia, not on the illegal regime, that a duty is owed", is most proper. Its underlying assumption, that the outcome of the Angolan civil war will be decided by various political responsibilities—is incontestable. But, as a British-based lawyer with some experience and knowledge of Namibia, southern Africa and Rhodesia, I would submit that the need for responsibility lies not only in Pretoria and Salisbury, but, just as importantly, in London and other western capitals.

The debacle of western policy in Angola through its not quite covert support of South Africa, Unita and the FNLA will, it must be hoped, provide a salutary lesson for analysts. All too often, Britain and other western countries have, over the last years in southern Africa, appeared as Gannets with wings spread, rather than as Hawks with talons extended. The latter would have defended the indefensible; by these acts we have greatly diminished our stature and prestige in southern Africa, and significantly increased the vast problems of new governments at a critical time in the life of their states.

In Angola, the previous western refusal to act has been recklessly accepted. They pressed him, as we have formerly pressed others, into relationships which were, possibly, less advantageous than we have been able to see from this imprudent act in our future relations with the people of Rhodesia—and, even more to the point, with the people

For your leader contains puzzling, and at times false, and irresponsible confusion. You write that "South Africa has to decide whether to withdraw from its border zone in Angola to behind its own frontiers in South West Africa, or to be seen in the role of industrial power on foreign soil whose ownership is internationally recognized". But South West Africa (or Namibia, as all outside the republic, and many within, call it) is an international territory. The United Nations has been the guardian of the world since it recognizes it. Britain recognizes it. Only South Africa does not accept the termination of its mandate. The world calls continued South African occupation of Namibia illegal; international law calls it an international crime; and at the recent Dakar Conference on Human Rights in Namibia the international legal fraternity agreed that the people have the right to use force, if necessary, in their liberation. The world would not want that they had the right to invite outsiders to assist them in the waging of such a just war. January's Security Council resolution unanimously required South African withdrawal.

You write with a graveled mouth. Sir, South Africa's frontier is the Orange River. It is not the indefensible line on the map across Ovambo and Kevango. South African officials in Namibia have made no secret of their reluctance to let the border be an indefensible line. This is what the Angolan adventure has been about—the shoring-up of their illegal occupation of Namibia.

Thus, the question for the west is whether to let the people in the region of South Africa from this illegality; or whether, in perhaps another twelve months, we shall be treated to a repetition in Namibia of the tragic and deeply disturbing sequence of events which we have already seen in Angola. No doubt South Africa will assert that she is defending the interests of the African people on behalf of the west; the latter will half-heartedly scramble once again onto the wrong, home, tying horse; and by their foolishness create the peril they fear.

Law, self-interest and sentiment all demand that we take very seriously indeed our duty to the people of Namibia, as well as to those of Rhodesia. But we must do it soon. Yours faithfully,

EDRICK THORNBERY,
London School of Economics and
Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

From Mr Paul Sieghart
Sir, During the past two years or so, you have been kind enough to publish several letters from me on the subject of motorway planning and inquiries, and asking for greater public consultation and faster and more open procedures. At the same time, I have seen the announcement by a reluctant Department of the Environment of a number of partial improvements. I am grateful for the credit for these, but I can only hope that your correspondent Michael Horowitz is wrong when he attributes the Government's failure to date to the effect of any reasoned argument, but exclusively to the tactics of Mr John Tyne and his supporters in the various rough-house at statutory enquiries.

Yours, etc,
PAUL SIEGHART,
6 Grey's Inn Square, WC1.

From Mr Ian M. Ellis
Sir, A cynic, and perhaps I am that,
might suggest that the Government
is forcing a paying private enter-
prise, Laker Airways, out of busi-
ness in order to try to create pro-
fits for British Airways (I am re-
ferring to the recent White Paper
on the future of British civil avia-
tion). This would be a corruption
of the obvious nature, and such
Government action is bound only to
discourage private enterprise in this
country.

Who is the Government to say
that this is not a less scope for a
skytrain service to generate new
traffic? I should have thought
that Mr Laker himself would be
the best person to comment on the
viability of such a service, since he
would be the most one.

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. ELLIS,
University of Southampton,
February 13.

Office

Sir, As the present chairman of the specialized industrial chairman who will be meeting later this month, I welcome the leading article about responsibility without power in your issue of February 17, it is perceptive and timely.

The problems of the marginalized industrial chairman are not a new phenomenon alone. In recent years board members generally have suffered a more severe decline in the value of their time, money pay than virtually any other group of professionals. Senior officials have also felt the impact.

Some are being head-hunted. There have been irritations to take less demanding jobs elsewhere for well in excess of what the individuals would have received today. Officials see promotion to board level as being not worth the candle. It all adds up to responsibility without fair reward, as well as without power.

Three features of the working environment serve to illustrate the problem of relationships with government.

Firstly, when governments become involved in an issue, delays often build up. This is because of the need for inter-departmental consultation and the involvement of the Whitehall committees structure. By the time decisions are finally reached circumstances have often changed. To start all over again adds to the frustration of officials. So we tend to miss the opportunity in full flight and are left doing our best to catch it by the tail as it goes by.

Secondly, there is a serious mismatch between the long planning and operational time-cycles of large

Mr. Sir, Sheffield, Birmingham, and others.

But, in relation to the gravity of the situation, the Government's policy on Northern Ireland is negative, evasive and fraught with who knows what disasters ahead. Some of the more serious of these were set out in the *Times* of December 13, 1974, argued at the time that the decision to set up the Constitutional Convention was a very dangerous way of not facing the issues. The Convention, we argued, would be a kind of "talk shop" in which "we will be confronted with further intransigent demands from the Ulster Unionists. The choice would be between handing over power to them or continuing with indirect rule, which would mean the use of violence and repression". It will be so evident that it required no great powers of political insight to see that this would happen. But why then is the Government so myopic?

What the Government have now proposed is the creation of the second of the Convention's existence. In the face of all this desperate chance, the existence of all this reality they believe that they can find some little patch of middle ground on which to build a power-sharing arrangement. It is a very poor prospect that Mr. Whitelaw had in seeking by these means to paper over the yawning chasm, which so many years of British rule have created. They give the political leadership of the majority in the Ulster to persuade the minority in Ulster to accept a figment of non-sectarianism, which is a historic character. Who is the Government trying to deceive?

With good reason Dr Paisley and his supporters, find in the Government's statement of January 12, which betrays the idea of a Council of Ireland, increases the security forces and promises a return to the old

firmest rule, many things to their liking. They believe and also with good reason, that the Government is not so conscious of the Government. So they can! So, therefore is the Government's policy that it is entirely lacking in credibility, except in the rarefied atmosphere that separates the two trout benches in the House of Commons.

What the Government has done and continues to do is to overrule and to ignore the North and the Ireland State as it was set up in 1921. This is the most dangerous of the options open to the United Kingdom. It offers no solution. It is not a recipe for peace in Ireland but only for peace between the two sides of the counterpane. It should now be clear to even the most blinkered amongst the Parliamentary Labour Party that bipartisanship over Ireland means that policy is caricatured today as it has been since the start of the last century—by the Tories and the Unionists.

The only achievement of 1975 was the phasing out of internment without trial. This should have been the prelude to a political solution, with the initiative coming from the Government. But how could that be when the Unionists were outside the discussions taking place in the Convention and whilst inside the Unionists were allowed to use the opportunity thus given to them to argue for the restoration of the emergency powers which they see as having been temporarily taken away. How

From Mr G. E. Levi-Tilley
I read with interest your special
report on the French in Britain
and the French in France, and
would not dispute the picture, albeit
superficial, it purports to present of
the French presence in the United
Kingdom, but I feel that I cannot
allow Roger Berthoud to dismiss the
importance of the presence of a single
instance of "medical chauvinism".
The Dispensaire Français is all that
is left of the former French Hospital
which unfortunately had to close its
doors a few years ago after nearly a
century of activity. The Dispensaire
Français is manned exclusively by
British consultants of the highest
repute, all French-speaking, who
attend their patients and administer
the charge, to all French-
speaking patients, irrespective of
nationality, creed or sex.
Most of these patients have only
poor knowledge of English and
would find it difficult to convey
their symptoms to non-French speak-
ing consultants. Out of a total of 5,792
consultations, nearly 1,000 patients
were actually of some 40 different
nationalities other than French. The
Dispensaire Français is today the

Sir, Bernard Levin in his article in *your Times* (February 18) about Carl Andre's brick sculpture at the Tate makes several statements which require comment.

The first is that no one involved in the purchase has called this a work of art. Let me assure Mr. Levin that I, at least, consider that anything which the Tate Trusts buy for the collection they buy because, in the first place, they believe it to be a work of art and, secondly, because they are convinced that it is a worthy work to be included in the collection now. I am sure that in the course of time their purchases will be appreciated by a growing number of people, including perhaps even Mr. Levin. For one who is so at home in the abstract, it is surprising that he cannot make nothing of Andre's sculpture; for him "a brick is a brick forever". Wordsworth described a similar limitation more elegantly:

"A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN REID, Director,
The Tate Gallery,
Millbank, SW1.
February 18.

From the President of the Newspaper Society
 Your item on page 2 (February 18) has been read with a
 special interest to the publishers of
 the regional press, whom this
 society represents.
 The view of the Newspaper
 Society that freedom of expres-
 sion is a constitutional issue and
 not merely an industrial relations
 matter between unions and
 employers.
 The reported action of the Bar-
 ley Branch of the NUJ reinforces
 that view and seems to me to pro-
 vide compelling evidence of the sort
 of interference with access to the
 press which we deplore.
 The Secretary of State for Em-
 ployment, speaking in the Commons
 on January 21, said that if we ever
 reached a stage in which the
 press used their monopoly power to
 deny access then the House of Com-
 mons would have to do something
 to ensure that the scandal did not
 continue and did not take root.
 Did I hear him right?
 Yours faithfully,
 DAVID R. W. GREENSLADE,
 The Newspaper Society,
 Whitefriars House,
 Carmelite Street E.C.4.
 February 18.

From Mr. S. Andrejev
Sir, There are so many points in your editorial headlined "The Balance of Defence" (January 16) that I have not time to mention them. I find it hard to pick out a single one to reply to within the accepted limits of your Letters to the Editor columns.

The only unquestionable assertion in it is that there is no acceptable alternative to détente in the modern world. But this, too, is served up as an inevitable evil, with which realistically minded people in the West should reconcile themselves. It is the absence of a better choice. It is an evil, it is chinned, because the East is allegedly reaping finer fruit of this policy than that gathered by the West.

Because the "argument" of supposedly unilateral advantages being gained by the Soviet Union from the development of East-West trade is a common one in the discourses of all critics of détente, I wish to

barometer of mutual benefit of such commerce is not the comment of newsmen, but the opinion of spokesmen of commercial quarters.

According to the United Nations statistical office, West trade in 1974 topped \$50,000m as compared to \$20,000m in 1970. Furthermore, as was recently pointed out by *The New York Times*, western companies are investing in Soviet lands for oil prospecting and extraction equipment, chemical plants, and fertilizer and paper mills. Furthermore, in cases when they are hindered by Soviet trade laws (discriminatory towards the USSR till this day), the United States firms try to act through their European subsidiaries. The latest example of this is the case of the British subsidiary (January 30). The British subsidiary of Brown and Root of Dallas is conducting talks on the delivery of oil equipment to the Soviet Union. The Soviet side, however, insists that they can turn to *The Economist* and its authority, too, for an overall assessment of advantages of trade with the USSR for the West. In its issue of January 29, the magazine pointed out that commerce with the East was virtually the only bright spot on the trade horizon for the majority of EEC member countries.

For example, she presently exports 19 per cent of her ferrous metals, 21 per cent of engineering goods, and 11 per cent of building materials to the Soviet Union. The magazine continues with the latter provide employment for about half a million people in Federal Germany. Trade is going on with the East in various proportions, but it looks most impressive in the case of the Soviet Union.

The advantages of trade with the East for the West, therefore, are quite obvious. This is also admitted frequently in the Western press. Could it be that your editorial writer is unaware of this?

S. ANDREYEV,
Koinicheskiy Nab 25/8 apr 51,
Moscow, USSR

From Mrs G. F. Brown
Sir, Dr Bromhall producing identical
humans? Surely the Labour Party
is already doing that with its
education policy.
Yours faithfully,
GILLIAN F. BROWN,
Trennel House,
North Lopham,
Diss, Norfolk.
February 16.

complexity and the nature of their technologies, and the relatively short time scales of governments which are sharply influenced by electoral considerations. All too often decisions based on short-term considerations produce adverse effects long after the event, by which time, in all probability, further short-term measures will be taken which compound the damage already done.

Thirdly, there is the problem of leadership. The policies of any large organization must be credible to those who work in it. They must be seen to be necessary for most of the time. They must not be chopped and changed too often. These are essentials which the public sector is not always able to command. So leadership becomes blunted and morale suffers.

Throughout the public sector there are managements and staff of high quality and great dedication to the public service. They do a good job. But they would do an even better job in a work environment which encourages them to use all their initiative and talents instead of one which tends to impose constraints and conformity.

The present government has recognized the problem and has commissioned the NEDO to examine it in depth. Let us hope that this body will make recommendations that will set the course straight. The need is urgent.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. DE WYLAND, Chairman,
The Post Office,
23 Howland Street, W1.
February 18.

could a new future for Ireland emerge from such a situation? What then is the alternative?

Firstly, Northern Ireland must again be placed in an all-Irish context. This means that the Unionists must be regarded as a political minority in Ireland. It does not mean that they should have any less rights than the majority but that the power of veto which they have under the Constitutional Act of 1973 must be removed. Secondly, there must be more democracy in Ulster, a repeal of the Emergency Powers Act and a phasing out of the role of the army. But, and this in our view will only make sense of the two proposals, this process must be accompanied by a declaration by the British Government that its aim is withdrawal from Ireland, by this we do not mean an immediate and precipitate withdrawal of troops without there being steps taken to ensure that our political responsibilities in Ireland. Negotiations and action must go side by side. The responsibility of Britain is to lay the basis for the future of Ireland, whether it be federal or unitary, but the Irish people themselves ultimately decide upon by strengthening democracy in the interim period, encouraging the formation of all Irish institutions and negotiating the political and military withdrawal within a limited time period of time.

It would be a foolish person who does not recognize that the course of action we propose is not beset with real difficulties. Eight hundred years of British rule in Ireland has left a deep and bitter legacy. But the Protestant backlash, which is so often the last ditch argument of those who have no policy, except to continue the present bloody path, has also to be taken seriously into account. It can be used as a reason for doing nothing.

The Protestant minority in Ireland has to be reconciled to living in a non-sectarian state, which calls for *some changes in Southern Ireland* as well, to understand that its future cannot be that of an ascendant oligarchy. The healing of the wounds in Ireland only when this truth is openly stated and not fudged. The reality is that there is 10 per cent or more unemployment in Ulster today. The importance of assistance and cooperation between a democratic Ulster and the United Kingdom in overcoming this particular high unemployment rate is overstated, it concerns Ulster people whether they be loyalists or otherwise. The Government of Britain has positive instruments to hand if it will only use them. The ultimate solution as it has been with other nations directed by the United Nations, lies with the people themselves. But for us the only solution lies in going to the root of the problem which lies here in Britain; in our unwillingness to actually get out!

Yours sincerely,
JOAN MAYNARD,
STAN THORNE,
MAUREN COLOUHOUN,
SYDNEY BIDWELL,
TOM LITTERICK,
EDDIE DYDEN,
MARTIN FENNERY,
ROW THOMAS,
ANDREW BENNETT,
House of Commons.
February 17.

best example of Franco-British co-operation in the field of the social services.
Yours faithfully,
G. E. LEVI-TILLEY, President,
Dispensaire Français,
Jellicoe House,
4 Osnaburgh Street, NW1.
February 11.

From Professor Graham Wootton.
Sir, May I support Mr Douglas
Hague (February 9) ? Apart from the
reasons he adduced, however, and
putting aside sentiment (I am a
GlynWinton, I should have thought
that the season of public transport
in America is at such a station
as Neath General will be needed
again before many years have
passed.
Surely there should be "due
process", ie, a public inquiry,
before the deed is done ?
Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM WOOTTON,
Teaford University,
Teaford, Massachusetts,
USA.
February 11.

ICR
Computers & Terminals
125/126 Marylebone Road, London NW1

BI sees damage and confusion for industry in evolution plans

Colin Brown, general secretary of the British Industrial Federation, last night said the Government's proposals on the restructuring of the industry could cause damage and confusion.

He said the proposals were "extremely bold" and "extremely risky" and that the industry was "not in a position to take such a risk".

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Maritime Fruit and Hunter confer

Directors of Maritime Fruit and Hunter met last night to discuss the company's future.

The directors discussed the company's financial position and the need for a restructuring plan.

They agreed to set up a working party to study the company's options and to report back to the directors by the end of the month.

The working party will be led by Mr. John Hunter, the company's managing director.

Reaching of pay deals

There has been a third of the 1.7 per cent increase in basic rates.

The increase was agreed by the Central Statistical Office and the Department of Employment.

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WAGES			
Hourly rates (July 31 1975 = 100)	Average earnings (Jan 1976 = 100)	% change over 3 months	% change over 12 months
159.7	206.2	33.6	33.6
162.0	209.9	19.4	19.4
169.0	212.8	8.9	8.9
170.1	215.4	19.1	19.1
178.4	217.7	15.7	15.7
182.6	221.2	15.3	15.3
184.7	231.6	32.5	32.5
185.5	234.0	33.5	33.5
188.0	237.9	33.8	33.8
187.4	239.5	14.4	14.4
185.6	243.5	17.3	17.3
188.2	248.6	19.3	19.3
201.6	NA	NA	NA

Disputes will not be 'bought off' Leyland say

The critical importance of good labour relations was again emphasized by British Leyland yesterday.

In its annual report the company stresses that it would not "buy off" industrial disputes with unwarranted concessions in future, despite the serious consequences of strikes.

Individual managers are now being made more responsible for labour relations and it is being impressed on them that they should accept with "unflinching consistency" and "total adherence to agreements".

£8m for Leyland Truck expansion

Leyland Truck and Bus Co last night announced £8m investment plans to expand production in Scotland.

The company said it would spend the money on new machinery and equipment for its Glasgow factory.

The investment is part of a larger plan to expand the company's production capacity.

Lebanon seeks \$1,500m rebuilding loans

Beirut, Feb 18.—Lebanon will seek \$1,500m (nearly £750m) in loans from the United States, Europe and the Arab oil states to help rebuild its war-damaged economy, according to Mr. Abdel Ossseiran, the economy minister.

He said it was too early to determine the precise size of damage to the economy.

He said the country had suffered a major setback in its economic development.

How the markets moved

Rises			
Cable, R. H.	5p to 47p	Nitrate Explor	7p to 48p
De Beers	18p to 27p	Peko Walsford	10p to 51p
Drake Cabott	1p to 10p	Selection Trust	10p to 48p
Grosvonts	8p to 93p	Sigwood, R.	31p to 39p
HAT Grp	1p to 44p	Stocks, J. & Son	10p to 105p
Howden	3p to 37p	Union Corp	5p to 35p
Mothercare	9p to 17p	Western Areas	5p to 22p
Falls			
Barclays Bank	5p to 30p	Lucas Ind	5p to 21p
Beecham Grp	4p to 35p	Patonson Zoch	10p to 42p
Brit Am Tob	4p to 34p	P & O	10p to 38p
Courtaulds	4p to 34p	Southern Ry	10p to 28p
Fisons	6p to 38p	Taylor Woodrow	5p to 26p
Imp Chem Ind	4p to 37p	Turner Newall	7p to 15p
Raggs, J.	8p to 31p	Unilever	8p to 43p
THE POUND			
Australia \$	1.27	Bank	1.27
Canada \$	34.25	Belgium Fr	34.25
Denmark Kr	12.10	France Fr	12.10
Finland Mk	7.55	Germany Dr	7.55
France Fr	9.30	Italy L	9.30
Germany Dr	5.35	Netherlands Gld	5.35
Italy L	10.25	Norway Kr	10.25
Netherlands Gld	5.35	Portugal Esc	5.35
Norway Kr	11.45	Spain Pes	11.45
Portugal Esc	5.35	Sweden Kr	5.35
Spain Pes	11.45	Switzerland Fr	5.35
Sweden Kr	5.35	Yugoslavia Dnr	41.00
Switzerland Fr	5.35		
Yugoslavia Dnr	41.00		

Turner & Newall £20m rights issue

Turner & Newall, the industrial group with interests in building materials and motor components, yesterday announced a one-for-four rights issue at 130p a share to raise £20m.

At the same time it estimated a forecast second-half profit which has left the full-year profits only fractionally down.

Three other companies also went to the market with rights issues. Talcott is seeking to raise £1.1m with a two-for-five at 42p a share, the HAT Group is offering one-for-five at 31p to raise £1.5m, while the Braham

P & O sets aside further £23m against falls in Bovis values

P & O, the shipping group, is setting aside a further £23m as provision against falls in the value of properties held by Bovis, the construction company, acquired in January, 1974.

This is the second time the asset value of Bovis has been written down in just over two years. When P & O bought the company, it wrote off £38m, including some capitalized interest, to establish its own estimate of realistic values.

The purchase price of £24.6m was based on a 68m provision against the company's estimates.

Cementation may face suit over Iran hospital

Teheran, Feb 18.—Cementation, part of Trafalgar House Investments, may be sued by the Iranian Government over a tender for hospital projects, according to official sources here.

An American company, Medicor, and a French company, Sedim, may also be sued.

The Iranian Government asked for estimates for complete hospital projects of a total of 6,000 beds, their advertisement specifying that the maximum price should not exceed \$43,000 a bed, official sources stated.

Tax claim by R-R Motors

Rolls-Royce Motors claimed in the High Court yesterday that it was entitled for tax purposes to set against its post-1971 profits the losses incurred by the old Rolls-Royce company before the appointment of a receiver.

Rolls-Royce Motors, set up in 1971 to take over the car and engine divisions of Rolls-Royce, appealed against a decision of Special Tax Commis-

NEB silent on Brown Boveri stake

By Our Financial Staff

Having maintained its interest in Brown Boveri, a Swiss-controlled instrument maker, by taking up its share of a £21m rights issue, the National Enterprise Board may be negotiating to increase substantially the stake's interest.

At present the stake is known to be 12.27 per cent in BBK, but the NEB may have also taken up the unwanted rights issued by Rank Organisation, and may also be negotiating with Rank to buy the remainder of its stake in BBK.

Consortium did buy more Iran crude

By Roger Violette

Iranian companies that oil companies are not living up to their obligations to buy crude came after the western oil consortium had increased its liftings in January by nearly 100,000 barrels a day, it was disclosed yesterday.

The consortium, in which British Petroleum is the largest single shareholder, increased its output to 4.485 million barrels a day during the month but this was still 10.9 per cent below last year's level.

70 pc payout to Fidelity policyholders

By Margaret Stone

Policyholders in Fidelity Life Assurance are to receive an interim payment of 70 per cent of income payments on outstanding claims.

The payment has been made possible through a provision in the company's policy which allows the Policyholders Protection Board of an indemnity to the company which enables this interim distribution to be paid.

Better 1976 trading seen for UK plastics

Britain's plastic industry is looking forward to considerably improved trading this year after the difficulties of 1975. Investment intentions are looking "extremely bullish" according to the latest business trends survey published yesterday by the British Plastics Federation.

According to Mr. Chris Bromley, deputy director of the BPF, prospects are turning "upwards significantly". The survey, while reaffirming the optimistic tone of the previous one, noted that there were still many problems in the way of full recovery.

Portugal to end import surtax

Lisbon, Feb 18.—Senhor Jorge Campinos, Portuguese Foreign Trade Minister, said the government will end on March 31 the 20 to 30 per cent tax imposed last year on nearly half the country's imports.

He told an American businessmen's lunch that Portugal did not want to limit imports despite the country's trade deficit and he advocated an export drive to counter the effects of increased imports.

Nuclear plants safety praised


Nuclear plants in Britain have "a fine safety record" and have been outstandingly reliable, Mr. Alex Eadie, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, said yesterday.

Since 1962 when records were first kept centrally there had been only four fatal accidents in British plants, he told the British Insurance (Atomic Energy) Committee. Not one death has been positively attributed to radiation.

Carrington profits slump

Preliminary pre-tax profits from Carrington Viyella, the major textile group subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, fell from £9m to £5.5m last year. The group suffered from under-activity and the general world recession during the early part of the year, and there was some £2.7m of reorganization and rationalization costs.

But working capital had been maintained and total net borrowings had been reduced by some £2m during the year.



CompAir

A British company with a major international presence in the industrial, construction and mining markets for compressed air equipment. Nearly three-quarters of the Group's sales are made overseas.

Results at a Glance:	1975	1974
Turnover	£6,957	£6,713
Profit before Tax	7,296	6,120
Profit after Tax	3,312	2,861
Dividend	2.515p	2.75p
Earnings per Share	8.41p	7.61p

From the Annual Report:

We have achieved an outstandingly successful year. Approximately half our profit for the year was directly earned abroad. The CompAir Group is stronger in every way than it has ever been, and we can look to the future with confidence.

Chairman's comment at the AGM:

Sales during the first three months of the current financial year have been satisfactory and, with margins suffering no significant deterioration, profits are ahead of the same period last year. However, compared with a year ago the Group does not have such a substantial backlog of orders and thus the level of our production is geared much more directly to the current order intake. The results for the full year will be governed almost entirely by the timing of any upturn in trade and the weight of any advance on last year will take place in the second half.

Principal Group Trade Marks:

Brown & White
Reavell

Holman
MAXAM

Engineering: We are spending about £1.25m annually on design and development in improving existing products and developing new models.

Manufacturing: In a difficult year, all four UK manufacturing subsidiaries performed well. Our productivity, with its full employment for the UK workforce, rests fairly and squarely on export orders.

Neil Macdonald, Chairman

Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, CompAir Limited, The Grove, Slough, Berkshire SL1 1QG.

Participation pact agreed at Watford print plant

Unions and management at one of Britain's largest magazine printing plants have reached an agreement which gives workers participation in the running of the company and outlines industrial action over internal disputes.

The two sides at the Odhams plant in Watford, owned by International Publishing Corporation, have pledged to work together.

Two years ago IPC threatened to close the factory because of a demarcation dispute. Last year, the group announced a merger of Odhams with the nearby Sun Printers plant, which belongs to the British Printing Corporation, but faced with the unions' refusal to cooperate, IPC gave up the rationalization plan for the gravure printing industry, and decided to attempt to make a success of the loss-making factory.

Mr Bill Barrett, chairman of the Unions Association, says they realized they would have to work with the management to put the plant back on its feet. A forum involving representatives of the seven unions and managers was set up and directly involves members in the decision-making process.

The declaration is one outcome of the first two months of progress. Its prime aims are profits and to safeguard jobs. While interference with production because of local disputes is ruled out, it is accepted that national action by a union could affect the plant.

The unions have agreed that the forum should be used for constructive discussions on the introduction of new technology, and that they will help to create the conditions necessary to get more work.

On its side, the company has said that further redundancies are not an option. Any reduction in the workforce should be through natural wastage. There is no construction for the forum, and Mr Malcolm Lowe, chairman of Odhams and a director of IPC, said some firms had taken a year to work out details of participation schemes.

"We did not have that time. We had to get on with the job," he said. Investment of £500,000 has been agreed and two important contracts won since the forum started work.

Shorts get certificate for airliner

A 30-seater airliner, the Short SD3-30, designed largely to sell to commuter airlines in North America, was yesterday awarded its type certificate of airworthiness by the British Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr Philip Foreman, managing director of Short Brothers, the Belfast aircraft manufacturer, received the certificate in a short ceremony at the CAA's airworthiness division headquarters at Redhill, Surrey, from Mr John Pardo, director-general safety (airworthiness).

Mr Foreman said that the SD3-30 was the most important civil aircraft project the Belfast company had ever undertaken.

The achievement of programme objectives close to the targets laid down nearly three years ago when the project was initiated was a major accomplishment.

The SD3-30, which is the only new subsonic airliner coming out of the factories of British Aerospace, will have a cabin exterior designed by American consultants, and a low engine noise level.

First deliveries are due later this year to Command Airways, of Poughkeepsie, New York, which has three SD3-30s on order, followed by the first of three aircraft ordered by Time Air, of Alberta, Canada.

Shorts said yesterday that United States and European airline interest was expected to increase now that British approval had been received.

North American sales would exceed 100 during the next five years. The world market for this type of aircraft was between 600 and 800 over the next five to seven years, and Shorts anticipated securing a 25 per cent share.

Tate & Lyle objects to sugar beet monopoly

By Hugh Clayton

Tate & Lyle, the largest cane sugar company in the country, said yesterday that it wanted to enter the domestic sugar beet business. But it was prevented by the monopoly awarded to the British Sugar Corporation, in which the Government has a financial stake of 36 per cent.

Mr Saxon Tate, chairman of the executive committee of the Tate & Lyle boards, said in his first public statement about talks with the Government on rationalizing the industry that he wanted the present structure changed.

There are now three refining companies, two of which handle cane while the other processes home-grown beet. Mr Tate said he would prefer to have only two enterprises, each processing cane and domestic beet.

But he accepted that such a result was unlikely from the present negotiations. "I don't think that either (political) party wants to break the corporation's monopoly."

He was speaking at the launch of a united engineering division of Tate & Lyle in which the group's machinery,

Dealers say Chrysler target too high

By Edward Townsend

Chrysler UK's forecast that it will capture 8.6 per cent of the domestic car market this year was described yesterday by a leading Chrysler dealer as "highly optimistic".

Mr John Rose, the newly-elected chairman of the Chrysler UK Dealer Association, told MPs that dealers were also optimistic, but "we feel we shall be pushed" to achieve the company's target.

Mr Rose, giving evidence to the trade and industry sub-committee of the Commons Expenditure Committee, which is investigating the £162.5m state-backed rescue of Chrysler

UK, said the new French-built Chrysler Alpine model was having a tremendous impact on the United Kingdom market but dealers were concerned about getting sufficient supplies.

In January, sales of the Alpine in the United Kingdom totalled 440. Mr Rose doubted that sufficient quantities would be available on the British market this year to be of value to Chrysler dealers.

Chrysler UK is planning to assemble the Alpine from French components at the Ryton factory near Coventry, beginning in the summer.

Mr Rose was joined at yesterday's committee hearing by Mr

Bryon Lawrence, the association's vice-chairman, and Mr William Dewing, a former chairman whose company in the north of Scotland is soon to switch from being a Chrysler to a Volkswagen distributor.

The dealers were critical of Chrysler UK's insistence on maintaining an exclusivity clause in its contracts with distributors.

About 25 dealers had terminated their contracts during the recent Chrysler UK crisis, but it was difficult to say how many were attempting to renegotiate their contracts.

Mr Rose told the committee that for the past five years the

association had been applying pressure on Chrysler UK to improve the quality of its cars, but only in the past nine months had there been an improvement.

They had been very depressed by the continued lack of good quality. "It must be a combination of both lack of pride by the people making the cars and lack of control of product quality by the management."

The dealers agreed that Chrysler's management should have retained the names of Humber, Hillman and Singer for their cars when they took over the Rootes company "because they were synonymous with quality".

Consortium scraps plans to develop Norwegian gas field

By Roger Vielrope

Development plans have been scrapped for a Norwegian gas field where the British Gas Corporation had signed a provisional contract to buy the entire output.

British Gas had hoped to purchase up to 400 million cubic feet of gas a day from the Heimdal field in Norwegian waters and bring it ashore through the pipeline being laid from the nearby Frigg gas field to Scotland.

The consortium of Elf, Statoil (the Norwegian state oil company), and Pan Ocean, have decided to stop commercial development of the field following a downgrading of reserves and the increasing cost of installing production facilities.

Heimdal lies about 20 miles south of the Anglo-Norwegian

Frigg field. The Elf-Statoil-Pan Ocean consortium have decided to seek Norwegian government approval for the sales contract with British Gas in the light of the new reserve estimates.

An evaluation of the field puts reserves at 40,000 million cubic metres instead of the 50,000 million previously estimated. For British Gas the loss is not serious, since spare capacity in the Frigg pipeline may now be filled by supplies from other small fields in the area.

Indications of a westerly extension of the Ninian oilfield in the British sector of the North Sea have also led to a change in the block by the Chevron, Burmah, ICI, Murphy and Ocean Exploration consortium.

The well in the westerly part of block 3/3 produced 7,600

barrels a day through a 30/64 inch choke. Industry sources said this had improved the chances of proving a western extension of the field into neighbouring block 3/7.

The Chevron-Burmah consortium has signed an agreement with a number of shareholders in the adjoining block that could give the group a major share of any extension of the Ninian field into this acreage.

Chevron will start drilling the first of two wells that will earn the group a 65 per cent stake in the holdings of shareholders owning 80 per cent of the block. The group would also have to finance development costs.

The licence for block 3/7 is held by a group of Canadian companies led by Canada North West Oil.

Joint talks on N Sea oil projects

By Ronald Emler

Closer cooperation between Britain and Norway on oil and gas installations and equipment of North Sea oil and gas installations will be explored next month when a team of Norwegian civil servants meets officials of the Department of Energy in London.

Until now there has been competition between the two countries on the making and supply of platforms and associated equipment, with both insisting that their domestic industries should be given at least an equal chance to win contracts.

In effect this has meant that, so far as Norway is concerned, orders were granted to overseas groups only when Norwegian interests were unable to supply for installations in the Norwegian sector.

The argument for this change seems to be based on the fact that some of the facilities, notably the median line between the two sectors and there is the likelihood of similar discoveries.

It is believed that the Oslo government is to issue a further

five exploration licences for nine "key" blocks later this year. The areas concerned are south of the 62nd parallel, and some are bounded in the west by the median line.

British sources were suggesting yesterday that the exploratory talks were much more likely to meet with success over cooperation on building and equipping platforms for third countries.

It is felt that considering Norway's drive to encourage the development of domestic industry, Oslo may not be willing to consider joint ventures in the North Sea.

But Norway is keen to pool the know-how developed recently in order to win business away from the largely American-dominated market in other exploration areas throughout the world.

There is also the possibility that Norway, which by 1980 will be a net exporter of oil with an estimated annual balance of payments surplus of £2,000m, will help to finance further exploration in the British sector of the continental shelf.

The news of the talks comes after Tuesday's announcement by Laing Offshore that unless new orders are forthcoming by the end of the year, 1,500 workers at the Grange yard, Harrogate, will be made redundant in July.

This is the date by which the group is due to complete work on its outstanding order for a platform for Burmah's Beryl field.

It is rumoured that Norwegian yards are also running short of orders, and until Oslo completes its licensing plans and its negotiations with the Russians on the exploration boundaries in the Arctic Circle, north of the 62nd parallel, there is little prospect of orders improving considerably.

Should the London talks progress there is the possibility of ministerial consultations later in the year when Mr Bjørnar Gjerde, Norway's new minister of industry, whose portfolio includes oil and gas exploration, comes to London.

His visit would be in return for one made by Mr Varley, when Secretary of State for Energy.

Offer of £1m deposit for Norton plant

By Clifford Webb

The 800 motorcycle workers who have been sitting in at Norton Villiers, Wolverhampton, for the past six months, were told at a meeting yesterday that a deal to buy the plant would probably be settled today.

Mr Ronald Titcombe, an Australian businessman with North Sea oil interests, told them that the consortium which he heads would hand Mr Kenneth Morgan, the liquidator, a £1m deposit today, and undertake to raise the remainder of the £3m purchase price within 90 days.

Also at the meeting would be representatives of Hambros and Barclays Banks.

Mr Titcombe also suggested that the workers themselves raise £400,000 to purchase a stake in the company.

At a press conference later he was closely questioned by reports that Mr Joe Berliner, head of the Berliner Corporation of America, had denied giving Mr Titcombe an undertaking to purchase 7,000 Norton motorcycles.

Mr Titcombe insisted that the deal was still on. He produced a five-page document marked "Heads of Agreement" and apparently signed by himself and Mr Berliner, the former North American distributor for Norton motorcycles.

Confusion appears to have arisen because of a dispute between Mr Berliner and Mr Dennis Poore, the head of Norton Villiers Triumph. Mr Poore insists that because Mr Berliner was paid a considerable sum of money by NVT to hand over his northern franchise he cannot now sell Norton machines.

Mr Poore has pointed out that NVT still have many Nortons available for sale in America.

The Wolverhampton workers' action committee were told that Mr Berliner's lawyers were prepared to challenge Mr Poore's claim on the grounds that any new deal would be concluded with new owners and that Mr Poore relinquished all rights to control Norton sales

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Patent law: urgent review needed

From Mr C. Cooper

Sir, While supporting Mr Flower's plea (February 13) that early parliamentary time be found for the short Bill needed to enable ratification of the European Patent Convention, the institution, as representative of patent examiners, would urge equally strongly that time must be found for the next session of Parliament for enactment of a comprehensive new patents Bill to bring our legislation in this field up to date.

The existing legislation dates from 1949: much has changed since then. The United Kingdom patents system was reviewed by the Banks Committee which reported in 1970, and White and Green papers published last April accepted the necessity for radical change and foreshadowed new legisla-

tion based on the recommendations of that committee. This would have the effect of bringing our system closely into line with that to be adopted under the European Patent Convention. Although six years have passed since the Banks Report, parliamentary time has still not been allocated for this purpose.

The European Patent Convention is intended to provide an alternative route for applicants for patents. It will not replace existing national patent systems. Our own system will continue to provide a cheaper route for those who seek protection for their inventions in the United Kingdom only. It will also continue to operate for those who prefer, so far as protection in Europe is concerned, to make a number of separate national applications rather than a general European

application. It is vital, therefore, if the United Kingdom Office is to continue to serve these needs, that our own system be modernized without delay.

After the European Office has opened its any delay in bringing operation new United Kingdom legislation will be extremely burdensome to a country. It is imperative that this should be avoided. Allocation of parliamentary time for such legislation is a priority in the present, but quite certainly no less in the next.

Yours sincerely,
CYRIL COOPER,
Deputy General Secretary,
The Institution of Patent Civil Servants,
Northumberland Street,
London WC2N 5BS.

Laker caught in government chase after money and votes

From Mr J. Hildreth

Sir, You were good enough to publish a letter from me on February 10 urging the need to give encouragement to small businesses. Two days later we read of the revocation by the Government of Laker Airways' licence to operate the Skytrain transatlantic air service.

Laker is a small business, certainly by airline standards, though run by a big man. It was Freddie Laker's imaginative idea to operate an entirely new kind of air service and to tap an entirely new market, his intended customers being persons of modest means unable to afford the fares at present on offer.

The Government is neither prepared to take the risk of serving this market itself nor will it let private enterprise take it. By this action, the Government has shown that, so far as it is concerned, these ordinary people and their travel aspirations do not matter.

It is time the lie was given to the idea that the Left is all for the ordinary people and private enterprise against them. The truth is just the reverse and it is failure to see this that has got the country where it is. It really is time common sense took priority over politics.

Yours faithfully,
JAN HILDRETH,
Director-General,
Institute of Directors,
10 Belgrave Square,
London SW1X 8PW,
February 16

Arabs and the North Sea—a 'hilarious piece of effrontery'

From Mr Leslie Gombos

Sir, Congratulations on producing cheer from unusual quarters, at a time of great paucity of this commodity everywhere and, particularly, in your Business News.

You attribute "Arabs shun North Sea" (February 10) to the Opec news bulletin report that Arabs are "unlikely to invest in the North Sea since the British political scene provides no positive assurance against future nationalization" (emphasis added).

Coming from quarters which have practised the most blatant forms of expropriation without compensation and every form of unilateral tax-and price impositions, the reasoning is

outrageously cynical and insolent.

Yet, my own reaction was to burst into loud laughter as, in all the circumstances your presentation and the reason given for shunning the North Sea struck me as extremely funny. Those of you readers who do not regularly read the Business News but have a good sense of humour might like their attention to be drawn to this hidden but rather hilarious piece of effrontery.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
LESLIE GOMBOS,
Garrick Club,
London WC2E 9AY,
February 10.

A time clock that will save fuel

From Mr R. C. Holloway

Sir, We are very enjoin to save gas, particularly to "use our heating time clock" as How I wish I could. The amount I can have a trial hearing on for is 1) and this must also be thousands of other users an hour, even less, no adequate for my need significant amount it would be saved if the clock were more flexible.

Surely, in this day and it is possible for some provide a time clock will switch a system on period of less than 1) for R. C. HOLLOWAY,
Arden,
Mildred Avenue,
Boreham Wood, Herts,
February 16.

Metric sense

From Lord Orr-Ewing

Sir, I strongly support C. Atkin's plea (February common sense in the metric units of measure.

The centimetre is a venerable unit and is useful for the millimetre many purposes. Millimetres splendid for greater accuracy and were chosen by the engineering and other machine industries where accuracy is important, particularly in things. They are too small describing to the general the size of many every-day goods.

Yours,
IAN ORR-EWING,
chairman, Metrication B 22 Kingsway,
London WC2B 6LE,
February 10.

Conference to study world tanker crisis

By Peter Hill

Attempts to reduce the huge surplus of oil tanker tonnage through negotiations between the tanker industry and governments throughout the world will be discussed at a two-day conference in Oslo next week.

More than 120 delegates from 17 maritime nations are to attend the annual meeting of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, which represents about 75 per cent of the world's privately owned tanker tonnage.

Among the issues will be the activities of the International Maritime Industry Forum established by the organization earlier this year.

This forum is attempting to bring about cooperation between shipowners, shipbuilders,

oil companies, banks and governments in a coordinated package of measures to alleviate the tanker crisis.

The conference will also discuss problems of tankers laid up. This issue was touched on yesterday by Mr Michael Summerskill, a partner in Thos R. Miller & Son (Bermuda), managers of the UK Protection and Indemnity Club (Bermuda) and other mutual clubs, when he addressed a conference on Arab shipping and trade in Kuwait.

Referring to the tanker slump, he told the conference organized by the *Financial Times*, that the reduction in premium income as a result of lay-up did not present a problem since big P & I clubs still had a substantial amount of other kinds of tonnage.

BSC investing £7m on Scottish plate mill

Investment of £7m in new steel plate rolling facilities in Scotland was announced yesterday by the British Steel Corporation.

The BSC is to spend the money at the Dalzell plate mill, Motherwell, in a development aimed at producing more steel for the oil industry market, conventional and nuclear power

Slower growth of Eurocredit is forecast

From Peter Norman

Banks operating on the Eurocredit market will adopt far more cautious lending policies in the future to certain developing countries, according to one of West Germany's leading banks. This is because of the serious balance of payments problems in these countries against a background of international monetary and political uncertainty.

Executives of the Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, West Germany's fifth largest bank, said in Luxembourg today that the creditworthiness of potential borrowers is now coming under much closer scrutiny than hitherto.

Dr Hans Peter Linas, a member of the Bayerische Landesbank board, said that the banks participating in Eurocredit business are unlikely again to lend to developing nations at the low rates that prevailed only two or three years ago.

Roll over credits at present are being made at interest rates of between one and two points over the London interbank offered rate against only three eighths of a point over the rate in 1973, he pointed out.

Colour TV deliveries down 28 pc last year

Colour television deliveries to United Kingdom distributors were down 28 per cent in 1975 according to figures issued yesterday by the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

Total colour deliveries in the year were 1,590,000, compared with 2,208,000 in 1974.

Hoechst UK delays expansion

Investment of between £50m and £60m planned by Hoechst United Kingdom, the British subsidiary of the German chemical group, Farberwerke Hoechst, over the next five years is being delayed.

The company had planned to extend its British range of activities, which include paint manufacture and synthetic fibre production, but like other chemical companies, the recession has led to a reappraisal of plans.

Mr Norman Mischler, chairman, said some plans had been put back "until we can see clear evidence of a return to more healthy and stable trading conditions." He stressed, however, that the investment had not been discarded but simply delayed in the light of the world recession in chemicals.

France to abolish tobacco monopoly

France is to abolish the tobacco monopoly in line with a previous decision of the European Community, under a draft Bill approved by the government yesterday.

The current law governing the Service d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et Des Allumettes allows exclusive rights to import and sell tobacco and matches in France. Under the draft Bill, any French-based firm, including SEITA, will have the right to import and market tobacco in France provided it is manufactured in Community countries. Seita, which still has the monopoly with non-member countries.

Belgium jobless fall

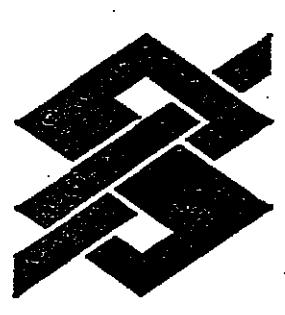
Unemployment in Belgium fell to 8.7 per cent on February 15 from a peak of 8.8 per cent a month earlier. The total of jobless was 229,777, down from the record 233,322 in mid-January but still up on 151,858 for a year ago.

Japan ship orders rise

Export orders received by Japanese shipbuilders totalled 31 vessels, or 512,900 gross tons, valued at £113,500m ycn (£166m) during January, up from 19 vessels totalling 224,300 tons, valued at £9,300m yen a year earlier, the Japan Ship Exporters Association said yesterday.

French cars setback

French car registrations in 1975 fell to 1,446,300 units from 1,524,700 in 1974. French Car Importers Association figures show. Foreign car sales rose 10.2 per cent to 301,491 units to take a 20.33 per cent market share compared to 17.93 per cent in 1974.



BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

CONSOLIDATED AND CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF CONDITION IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

	31.12.75	31.12.74	31.12.73
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	1,142.0	1,021.0	682.9
Loans	26,166.8	20,856.9	14,870.3
Securities	429.7	338.7	285.2
Bank premises and equipment	373.4	356.6	292.1
Other assets	1,094.4	663.2	499.5
TOTAL ASSETS	29,206.3	23,236.4	16,630.0
Liabilities			
Deposits	17,537.7	15,007.8	10,872.7
Demand	9,129.6	8,183.2	6,485.7
Time	8,408.1	6,824.6	4,387.0
Funds borrowed	1,367.4	1,147.8	781.9
Funds for refinancing	5,882.5	3,301.6	2,524.7
Other liabilities	1,961.2	2,070.2	1,296.8
Capital accounts	1,277.2	778.9	466.0
Reserves	1,180.3	930.1	587.9
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,206.3	23,236.4	16,630.0

FOREIGN NETWORK

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Important progress in a difficult year

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman,
Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O., M.C.,
on the year ended 31st December, 1975:-

* 1975 has been a year of divergent developments.

* Business volume and the number of customers have increased significantly and current and deposit accounts in particular have progressed favourably. 1975 has been the first full year of activity for the West End Branch and progress has been encouraging. The new Golders Green Branch, the bank's third, is a good augury for 1976.

* Whilst the bank has made important progress in a number of respects, profitability has been affected by adverse economic conditions and the pervasive effects of inflation. The directors recommend maintaining the final dividend of 4.572p per share making an unchanged total of 7.252p.

* As the U.K. subsidiary of Israel's largest commercial bank, we are constantly endeavouring to expand commercial links with Israel by making available finance for imports from Israel at low interest rates, arranging further E.C.G.D. credit lines for British exporters, and providing jointly with El Al and the Israeli Government Tourist Office a Travel Saving-loan Scheme.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Below 400 on rights issues and ICI gossip

Whether or not ICI will make a big rights issue with its full-year results today has been a matter of speculation for some days.

But it was not until late yesterday that the rumour gained sufficiently in strength to affect the market and between 3 pm and the close the FT Index lost more than two full points.

Market men were of the opinion that such an operation was "possible" rather than "probable" and the ultimate outcome of a string of price alternatives was one-for-one at £3 a share, which would raise £150m.

Elsewhere, the mood was subdued with the number of bargains falling below 6,000. A clutch of rights issues was led by a £20m call by Turner & Newall, while most other features were provided by company statements.

A recent brokers' visit to Mothercare concluded that the Zilkha family will not cut its stake further and yesterday good buying boosted the shares 5p to 175p. Talk that a large line of shares was on offer some said a million - is now dismissed as exaggerated.

Background factors were a disappointing wages index for January and the fear that the White Paper on Government spending, due today, will be less than reassuring.

The index had lost 2.6 by 2 pm, 3.9 an hour later and at the close stood at 397.3, a drop of six full points over the session.

Government bonds surrendered early gains to close with little net change on the day. Short-dated stocks, yielding about 10 1/2 per cent, were still looking fairly attractive to investors when compared with a minimum Lending Rate of 9 1/2 per cent.

This sector was thus firm and busy initially, experiencing price gains of 1/4 or 5/16 point. However, there appears to be some nervousness about the contents of today's White Paper on Public Expenditure and prices drifted back to close with rises of only about 1/16 point commonly.

A fall in the MLR this Friday was said to be less than "usual". Long-dated stocks closed without change after being 1/4 to 1/2 point up at one stage.

The rights talk had less effect on ICI, down 4p to 377p, than it did on other "blue chips". Worse hit by the late slump were Unilever, down 8p to 434p, Fisons, lower by 6p to 380p, Courtaulds, at 155p down by 5p, and Glaxo, off by the same amount to 363p.

The rights issue candidates fared rather differently. Turner & Newall did not impress the market with its profits forecast and gave up 7p to 153p. But HAT added 4p to 44p and Tealemit 2 1/2p to 56p after their respective announcements.

The recent favourable comments enabled stores to resist the late decline with British Home Stores 358p and Marks & Spencer 102p containing their losses to 2p, Gas "A" giving up just a penny to 213p and UDS actually managing to end ahead, by a penny to 94p.

Among the clearing banks, Midland stood out against the trend for an unchanged 295p, but Barclays gave up 5p to 305p, National Westminster 3p to 252p, and Lloyds 2p to 253p.

Standard Chartered were still unsettled by the situation in Africa and lost 5p to 440p and Grimsbaw were easier after the capital reorganization plan. Elsewhere in financials, General Accident put on 3p to 173p after a favourable assessment of its United States underwriting figures. Other insur-

ances were, in the main, unchanged. Companies involved in bid situations saw EMM Wine go up 7p to 180p on hopes of a contest, Morgan Grampian rise 3p to 78p and Felicitous Dock ease a penny to 143p. The last two are awaiting fresh developments.

Chubb did not excite investors last November with a 17 per cent rise in half-time profits and talk of recession in many markets. But the impression now is of an upturn in demand in most of them and of confidence in sturdy growth henceforth. If so, the shares at 107p could regain part of the premium they had against the market until recently.

The electrical pitch saw some interest, notably for Chloride, 3p firmer to 105p, while over in engineering, GKN put on a couple of pence to 305p and Hawker Siddeley 2p to 412p, additionally helped by the prospect of a Kuwaiti order. The "result of the day" came from F. & O., where an uninspiring 15-month forecast and

provisions for the Bovis side of the business depressed the shares 10p to 98p, well below the 120p short-term target often mentioned. Lof saw some light offerings and shed a penny to 33p elsewhere on the pitch.

Lombie continued to be depressed by African considerations, and gave up another 5p to 117p, but the reverse was true of De Beers, which in active trading, rallied from recent weakness to gain no less than 16p to 272p.

Gold shares were again on the slide at first but soon rallied. Some mining financials staged something of a rally and Australian mines were also in better form.

Oil shares were an undecided market and at the close BP was just a penny better to 583p and Shell held on to its overnight 384p. Equity turnover on February 17 was 277.65m (15,105 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were Lomho, P. & O. De Beers, British American Tobacco, ICI, Shell, Consolidated Gold Fields, Courtaulds, Grand Metropolitan, National Westminster Bank and Standard Chartered Bank.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year	Pay date	Year's Prev total	Year's Prev total
Allright & Wilson (25p) Fin	2.07	1.84	13/5	3.75	3.51
Berwick Timpco (25p)	0.65	0.65	1/4	2.43*	1.51
Bentley (10p) Int	0.25	0.25	1/4	0.78	0.78
Carton Vylea (25p) Fin	1.22	1.22	1/4	1.71	1.72
Customs Mfg (10p) Int	0.45	0.35	1/7	—	0.70
Edinburgh & Dundee (25p) Fin	1.68	1.58	21/3	2.8	2.7
Esco Hides (10p) Int	0.65	0.6	12/5	1.38	1.38
Foreign & Co. Inv (25p) Fin	1.78	1.61	2/4	2.58	2.41
Guthrie Props (25p) Int	0.50	0.50	31/3	1.98	1.98
Kingside Inv (25p) Fin	1.4	1.4	31/3	1.75	1.75
Clas Shape (11) Int	3.15	3.15	9/4	15.58	15.58
P. & O. Steams. Int	2.75	—	1/4	55	4.98
John M. Newton Int	0.42	0.42	3/4	—	209
Remies Cons (82) Int	5.51	5.51	—	8.21*	7.58
Yeoman Inv (25p) Fin	3.41	2.84	3/4	5.36	4.52

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To enable gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Forecast. †Adjusted for scrip. *To date for 15 months. †Cents a share.

A confident Herb M. trounces forecast

By Terry Byland

Herbert Morris, a maker, again scoffs at a wanted bid from Am Industrials by disclosure of £1.2m before tax for to November 2, and dividend. This lifts the 9.2p a share. The last ment, issued as a term in place of 1 authorized by the Tr part of the bid face the board. Amalgama drew its bid in Decem from a report from d polies Commission.

Turnover rose from £21.3m and the pro bears out the director that the year would interim expectation of before tax "more th filled. Earnings jump 3.8p to 14p a share. TJ spurred 7p to 82p yes Performance shoul tion to improve "a though world recess begun to affect the fig of the product range. are a record.

The upturn in the ported flowed from be put less, faster margin has been a significant ment in liquid resourc big investment progr under way to expand for heavy crane produ About 36 per cent equity in Morris is 1 Amalgamated Industri subsidiary of Brynmor. Amalgamated's bid a share, or £1.3m for 8 outstanding equity, wa resisted by the Morris chairman of both Bryn Amalgamated, and a director of both co were also on the Morri

Rights spat swells year's total to £190m

By Peter Elliott

The rights bandwagon is moving swiftly. After Tuesday's £20m cash call from Imperial Metal Industries, five more companies swelled the ranks yesterday, with bankers saying that the queue stretches well into next month. Topping the list is the asbestos to vehicle components group Turner & Newall. It is asking shareholders for £20m on a one-for-four basis at 130p.

Leading yesterday's parade of smaller fund raisers is H. A. T. Group, a sub-contractor to the building industry. The company is asking shareholders to put up £1.5m, to eliminate bank overdrafts and provide capital for expansion. The terms are one-for-five at 31p—3p below yesterday's opening stock market price. The shares duly rose 4p to 44p.

The group expects pre-tax profits of around £3m in the year to February 28, and the board proposes a final dividend of 2.5p gross, against a scrip issue adjusted 1.79 last year. Pre-tax profits last time were a record £2.6m.

Hot on the heels of H. A. T. comes Tecalemit, with a two-for-five offer at 42p to raise £1.1m. The lubrication equipment and engineering group says it needs the money to reduce short-term borrowings. Here, too, the board forecasts record profits. It expects the pre-tax figure for the year to March 31 to top the £1m mark. For the first time, compared with £776,000.

The export-orientated Braham Miller Group is going to the market for £544,000. The Edfield-based mechanical engineer offers terms of two-for-five at 28p. There is also a forecast of best-ever profits. Exports now account for about 55 per cent of turnover, and the board is pitching its pre-tax estimate for the year to March 31 at £550,000, against £516,000.

The fifth and final issue is less conventional. It comes from the External Investment Trust, if a capital increase is authorized at an extraordinary meeting next month, an issue of £1.43m 7 per cent nonconvertible loan stock 1992/97 will be proposed. The terms are a nominal £1 of stock for every four shares held, priced at £100 on par.

Burmah Oil has decided against taking up a rights entitlement offered by Woodside Burmah NL, although this will mean reducing its share in the Woodside equity from 50.15 per cent to 41.79 per cent. Woodside announced in Melbourne yesterday that it will raise \$42m (£13m) from shareholders, who are invited to subscribe at 70 cents on a one-for-five basis. The proceeds are to finance further exploration of the Northwest Shelf of Australia.

Burmah Oil intends to place its rights to the new shares with existing shareholders, also in a one-for-five ratio, and will charge shareholders who take up the offer 30c a share a right.

The entire issue is underwritten by May & Mellor, a Melbourne stockbroking firm, who have also guaranteed to place the Burmah rights if other shareholders do not take up the British company's offer. The issue price of 70c a share compares with a market price of \$1.14 in Melbourne. On application shareholders can either pay in full or 35 cents with the balance payable in December of this year.

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS ON PAGES 21 AND 22.

Hampton bidding for Assam Tea

Hampton Trust, a property and investment group, plans to make an offer for Assam Consolidated Tea Estates on the basis of five Hampton shares for every two in Assam. It also offers 100p cash for every preference share. The Assam board will be considering the offer in consultation with Robert Fleming. Shareholders are advised to take no action. The Assam shares were suspended in April last year, after the group sold its tea estates. The board told the annual meeting in January that courses open to the company were being examined.

Far East ban Pahang share

The stock exchanges of Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur day suspended trading in Pahang Consolidated Ltd. shares on the basis of Malaysia BHD. The no not wholly unexpected London, where shares Pahang continued to be. Pahang has a 26 per stake in Plantation Bhd, no longer has any share interests of its own. The suspensions in the Far were ordered, reports a "pending clarification" arrangement made by Pah 1974 to buy from Feder on behalf of a private co

COMPANY MEETING

KILLINGHALL (RUBBER) DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE

MR. ADDINSELL'S STATEMENT

The Sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Killinghall (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Limited was held on February 18 in London. Mr. J. Addinsell, the Chairman, presiding.

Crop, which was affected by the measures introduced by the Malaysian Government to reduce production was 71,442 kilos, lower than in 1973/74. This, combined with a fall of 9.39p per kilo in the average price received for our rubber, resulted in a reduction in the surplus from rubber production of £18,976.

Although this tribute income did not reach the high figure achieved in the previous year the sum received again made the major contribution to the taxable profit. For our current financial year outputs for the first five months of 1974/75 are 234 metric tons, as compared with 161,935 in 1973/74. Prices have also improved at the end of the financial year. Given no unforeseen setbacks therefore, the Board expects to be able to maintain the rate of dividend at 1975/76.

The report was adopted. Agents & Secretaries: Harrison and Crofield, 12

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS ON PAGES 21 AND 22.

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Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Interim Report

The audited consolidated results of the Group, for the six months ended 31 December 1975, are as follows:

	6 months to 31.12.75 (audited)	6 months to 31.12.74 (unaudited)	Year to 30.6.75 (audited)
Turnover	R 000 57 670	R 000 49 773	R 000 100 406
Profit before taxation	6 098	6 093	11 799
Taxation	2 138	2 375	4 165
Profit after taxation	3 960	3 718	7 634
Outside shareholders' interest and preference shareholders' dividends	490	281	573
Consolidated earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	3 470	3 437	7 061
Fully paid ordinary shares in issue	21 446 000	14 263 000	14 263 000
Earnings per share—cents adjusted for issue of 7 million new shares on 24.10.75	20.5	24.1	49.5
Fully diluted	16.2	—	—
Dividend per share—cents	5.5	5.5	20.0

Comment on results

GENERAL COMMENT

Pretax profits were maintained at the same level as the equivalent period in the previous year. We regard this as satisfactory in view of very difficult conditions which pertained in certain areas of our operations. Earnings per share have, however, decreased due to the issue of 7 million new shares to the Jardine, Matheson Group and the increase in minority shareholders' interest. Last year's interim dividend of 5.5 cents per ordinary share has been maintained this year on the increased share capital. Net asset value per share has increased from 139 cents per share at 30 June to 183 cents per share at 31 December 1975.

Extraordinary items amounting to R977 000 have not been taken into account in the figures shown above and will be dealt with as non-trading items in our published report for the 18 months to 31 December 1976. They comprise: provisions for losses in associated companies R384 000; loss on sale of a subsidiary R201 000 (offset by an equivalent decrease in goodwill); unrealised exchange losses of R211 000; and R143 000 in respect of holding costs of a non-income producing property held for resale.

SHIPPING TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION

Pretax results were adversely affected by declining volumes in the Macralls Pallet Hire and Manufacturing Group. A significant decline in profits from Mocabique, and initial start up costs which were written off in the Durban Maydon Wharf bulk handling terminal which commenced operations in October 1975. These factors resulted in the division showing lower profits than the previous period for the first time in many years and were the primary reason for the Group's lack of growth in the period.

HOLIDAY INNS AND TOURISM

Overall occupancy remains high. Cost escalations have been contained, and covered by higher room rates only where absolutely necessary. The outstandingly good results produced by the Holiday Inns Division offset the lower profits in the Shipping Transport and Distribution Division. The increase in outside shareholders' interest in the accounts reflects the 32 per cent shareholding acquired by the Swazi Government in our Swazi operations with effect from 1 July 1975.

TRADING

Good results have been achieved by the Rhodesian Cash and Carry operations which achieved an increase of 42 per cent in profits over the previous period.

MANUFACTURING

The Footwear and Luggage operations continued to show modest profit growth and are well placed for the

year ahead. The associated companies, Spencer-Hey and Amalgamated Leisure, in which we own 50 per cent of the shares, had disappointing results. We are hopeful that the management action taken will arrest the losses in 1976.

MAKRO

Makro, in which we have a 33 per cent interest, showed a profit which was higher than anticipated for the year to 31 December 1975. The change in management coupled with a more aggressive marketing policy should result in further improvements in profits in 1976. Attributable earnings from this source have not been taken into account in our results.

FINANCE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The R17.5 million received on the allotment of 7 million shares to the Jardine, Matheson Group has been temporarily invested in the reduction of certain overdrafts and the balance placed on call. We are not committed to any major capital expenditure other than that of building the Vanderbijl Park Holiday Inn. A number of other major projects in the Shipping and the Holiday Inn Divisions are, however, under consideration.

FUTURE PROSPECTS AND DIVIDENDS

With the political and economic uncertainties we predict a difficult year ahead but believe our overall profits on an annual basis will at least be maintained at the levels of the previous financial year. As advised in the last Annual Report, the Company's financial year has now been changed to a calendar year basis and the current period will therefore cover the 18 months to 31 December 1976. In respect of this period we anticipate paying a second interim dividend in August 1976 of 9 cents per share with a final dividend of not less than 11 cents per share being declared in February 1977.

Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries

ACQUISITIONS

Since our last report we have acquired the entire share capital of the East London freight forwarding company D. Bethell (Pty) Limited.

DISPOSALS

Rennies Manganeze Mines (Pty) Limited previously a wholly owned subsidiary was sold on 1 July 1975 for a cash consideration of R100 000.

For and on behalf of the Board
C. W. Fiddian-Green
(Chairman)

E. Steyn
(Joint Deputy Chairman)

Johannesburg

18 February 1976

Declaration of first interim dividend (No. 14) in respect of the 18 month period ending 31 December 1975

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend (No. 14) of 5.5 cents per share (currency of the Republic of South Africa) has been declared payable (in terms of the Company's Articles of Association) to members registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 5 March 1976. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 5 April 1976 to members at their registered addresses recorded on 5 March 1976. Dividends payable from London will be paid in British currency and for purposes of converting rand to sterling the rate of exchange ruling on 25 March 1976 will apply. Non-resident shareholders' tax at the rate of 15 per cent, where applicable be deducted from dividends. The register of members will be closed from 6 March to 12 March 1976 both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board

A. J. McDonald
London Secretary

Registered Office
10th Floor
Rennle House
30 Melle Street
Braamfontein
Johannesburg 2001

Johannesburg
Transfer Secretaries
Gold Fields of SA Limited
75 Fox Street
Johannesburg 2001
(P.O. Box 1167
Johannesburg 2000)

London
Transfer Secretaries
Hays Allan
317 High Holborn
London WC1V 7NL
United Kingdom

18 February 1976

London Office
Southampton House
317 High Holborn
London WC1V 7NL
United Kingdom

London
Transfer Secretaries
Hays Allan
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317

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	91%
First London Secs	91%
C. Hoare & Co	91%
Lloyds Bank	91%
Midland Bank	91%
Nat Westminster	91%
Rosminster ACC's	91%
Shenley Trust	111%
Williams & Glyn's	91%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 9½% up to £25,000, 9½%, over £25,000, 9½%.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Second-half reservation on Charterhouse recovery

"I have no doubt that our results for the first half-year (ending March 31, 1976) will show an acceptable improvement on the comparable period last year," declared Mr. J. G. Vaughan, chairman of the Charterhouse Group, at yesterday's annual meeting. He pointed out, however, that the first half last year was a particularly bad one for profits.

For the year as a whole profits should be higher, given no setbacks in the second half;

CompAir awaits order upturn

The annual meeting of CompAir was told by Mr. Niall Macdonald, chairman, that sales for the first quarter of the current year had been "satisfactory". Margins were still healthy, and profits ahead of this time last year. The full year's results will depend on the timing of an upturn.

Unlike last year there is no large backlog of orders and the level of production is geared much more directly to the present order intake. Profitability of the major manufacturing areas is sharply sensitive to volume so the outcome for the year depends crucially on the orders won in the next few months.

A. T. & T. hoists payout

The giant American Telephone and Telegraph has lifted its quarterly dividend from 85c to 95c. Mr. John D. DeBurr, chairman, said the increase reflected the board's confidence in the recovery of the United States economy and the company's prospects. Demand was growing and long distance dialing and new installations had improved.

Trafalgar House

Trafalgar House Investments has always been an acquisitive animal. It bought growth in the late 1960s and early 1970s with a formidable series of takeovers and equity impressive list of near-misses.

WGI is a rich and tasty dish

Trafalgar House Investments has always been an acquisitive animal. It bought growth in the late 1960s and early 1970s with a formidable series of takeovers and equity impressive list of near-misses.

Three views of RTZ and all are bullish

Rio Tinto-Zinc could almost be described as the darling of the United Kingdom mining finance house sector. The 1975 first half earnings were savaged to show a 57 per cent fall; the full year's figures are expected to be around half the 1974 level; base metals still look grim, and the share price has held up remarkably well.

Mining

With such potential gains, risks are worth taking. But they are big. Scott, Goff and de Zoete agree on its importance to Rio but differ on earnings contributions. It should be said, however, that the project is shrouded in secrecy at the behest of the South African authorities.

Desmond Quigley

Scott, Goff believe RTZ will be raised above the market, a whole, and will rise to a minimum of 275p a share over the next 18 months. It could go even higher if commodity prices pick up faster than anticipated.

John Brennan

Today's long term investment can, however, easily become tomorrow's take-over. And, apart from the fact that WGI's civil engineering business would fit neatly into that of Trafalgar's Cementation group, WGI's strong cash position and recent earnings growth gives it clear bid appeal. Over 10 per cent of WGI's 108p share price is made up of cash and its balance sheet is negatively geared. From WGI's shareholders' viewpoint, a bid would unlock earnings which, thanks to dividend controls, provide four-fold cover for a yield of 6 per cent at 73p.

Commodities

COPPER advanced by 12.75 pence for cash and 12.50 pence for three months in a movement touched off by a report that the U.S. and Canadian governments had agreed to a 10 per cent increase in the U.S. export quota for copper to 100,000 tons in 1976.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar and sterling closed weaker on the currency markets yesterday, although the dollar was the worst level of the day. The market was a recovery by Continental currencies.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates for sterling were: 1 month, 10.50; 3 months, 10.50; 6 months, 10.50; 12 months, 10.50.

Forward Levels

1 month, 10.50; 3 months, 10.50; 6 months, 10.50; 12 months, 10.50.

Gold

Gold price, \$322.25 (on contract).

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Recovery seen in primary aluminium sales

Primary aluminium sales in the western world will probably rise around 25 per cent this year after a 21 per cent drop to 8.5m tonnes in 1975, Mr. Oliver Res Berge, Aluminium Technology SA chairman, said.

Discount market

Credit conditions became extremely tight during yesterday afternoon's session in the discount market with some banks refusing to lend to others.

Money Market

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate (at 11.00 a.m.): 3 months, 11.00; 6 months, 11.00; 12 months, 11.00.

Recent Issues

Overnight: 11.00; 1 month, 11.00; 3 months, 11.00; 6 months, 11.00; 12 months, 11.00.

Forward Levels

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Wall Street

New York, Feb. 18.—Stocks mixed near the opening, turned slightly higher as trading tapered off. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was ahead 1.7 at 951.83 mid-morning.

Gold ships quietly \$1.8

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Gold shipments to the United States were quiet today, with the Chicago Gold Bullion Association reporting no change in the gold stockpile.

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General Accident
General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.
World Headquarters: General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

CHALLENGE CORPORATION LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT

The unaudited results for the Group, for the six months ended 31st December, 1975, compared with the same period for the previous year, are as follows—

	Six months ended 31.12.75	Six months ended 31.12.74
Gross Profit before tax	5,739	2,601
Less Estimated taxation	2,531	1,133
	3,208	1,468
Less Minority Interests	17	17
Profit after Tax	3,191	1,451
Add exceptional items:		
Profits on disposal of Surplus Assets	978	585
Net Group Income	4,169	2,036

The Group's turnover increased by nearly NZ\$25m to NZ\$251m; the major contribution to this improvement was made by the principal subsidiary, Wrightson N.M.A. Limited, as a result of significant rises in wool and meat prices. The manufacturing subsidiaries have generally performed well and their planned development is proceeding with the objective of increasing their export contribution. The financial servicing activities continue to achieve rapid growth and satisfactory profits. Although the performance of the trading subsidiaries has been satisfactory it is expected that Government policies, necessary to achieve greater economic stability, will affect consumer spending and result in a difficult marketing situation in the next twelve months.

In Australia the manufacturing subsidiary, Scott Bonnar Limited, has produced a satisfactory half year profit. Economic and climatic conditions have adversely affected the rural activities; nevertheless a substantial improvement in the second half is expected.

The Group is investigating a number of new investment propositions and also critically examining the performance of existing activities with the object of ensuring that an adequate return on investments is achieved. Action has been taken to lower costs and despite inflation expenses were reduced by NZ\$1.2m in the half year.

Although the Group is faced with many new problems the results for the second half of the year seem likely to be satisfactory.

Interim Dividends

The following interim dividends are payable on 17th March, 1976 to shareholders registered at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th February, 1976—

Ordinary Shares	5 per cent
5% Preference Shares	2½ per cent
6% Preference Shares	3 per cent

These dividends are at the same rate as last year.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8RT Tel: 01-638 8651

1975/76	Company	Last Price	Change	Yield (%)	P/E
---------	---------	------------	--------	-----------	-----

46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	34	—	3.0	8.8	9.0
----	----	-------------------	----	---	-----	-----	-----

104	94	Deboras Services	104	—	7.5	7.2	5.5
-----	----	------------------	-----	---	-----	-----	-----

150	115	Henry Sykes	150	+2	4.9	3.3</
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MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

5 STRAIGHTS	10 STRAIGHTS	15 STRAIGHTS	20 STRAIGHTS	25 STRAIGHTS	30 STRAIGHTS
100% 1981	100% 1982	100% 1983	100% 1984	100% 1985	100% 1986
100% 1987	100% 1988	100% 1989	100% 1990	100% 1991	100% 1992
100% 1993	100% 1994	100% 1995	100% 1996	100% 1997	100% 1998
100% 1999	100% 2000	100% 2001	100% 2002	100% 2003	100% 2004
100% 2005	100% 2006	100% 2007	100% 2008	100% 2009	100% 2010
100% 2011	100% 2012	100% 2013	100% 2014	100% 2015	100% 2016
100% 2017	100% 2018	100% 2019	100% 2020	100% 2021	100% 2022
100% 2023	100% 2024	100% 2025	100% 2026	100% 2027	100% 2028
100% 2029	100% 2030	100% 2031	100% 2032	100% 2033	100% 2034
100% 2035	100% 2036	100% 2037	100% 2038	100% 2039	100% 2040
100% 2041	100% 2042	100% 2043	100% 2044	100% 2045	100% 2046
100% 2047	100% 2048	100% 2049	100% 2050	100% 2051	100% 2052
100% 2053	100% 2054	100% 2055	100% 2056	100% 2057	100% 2058
100% 2059	100% 2060	100% 2061	100% 2062	100% 2063	100% 2064
100% 2065	100% 2066	100% 2067	100% 2068	100% 2069	100% 2070
100% 2071	100% 2072	100% 2073	100% 2074	100% 2075	100% 2076
100% 2077	100% 2078	100% 2079	100% 2080	100% 2081	100% 2082
100% 2083	100% 2084	100% 2085	100% 2086	100% 2087	100% 2088
100% 2089	100% 2090	100% 2091	100% 2092	100% 2093	100% 2094
100% 2095	100% 2096	100% 2097	100% 2098	100% 2099	100% 2100

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts	Insurance Bonds and Funds	Offshore and International Funds
100% 1981	100% 1982	100% 1983
100% 1984	100% 1985	100% 1986
100% 1987	100% 1988	100% 1989
100% 1990	100% 1991	100% 1992
100% 1993	100% 1994	100% 1995
100% 1996	100% 1997	100% 1998
100% 1999	100% 2000	100% 2001
100% 2002	100% 2003	100% 2004
100% 2005	100% 2006	100% 2007
100% 2008	100% 2009	100% 2010
100% 2011	100% 2012	100% 2013
100% 2014	100% 2015	100% 2016
100% 2017	100% 2018	100% 2019
100% 2020	100% 2021	100% 2022
100% 2023	100% 2024	100% 2025
100% 2026	100% 2027	100% 2028
100% 2029	100% 2030	100% 2031
100% 2032	100% 2033	100% 2034
100% 2035	100% 2036	100% 2037
100% 2038	100% 2039	100% 2040
100% 2041	100% 2042	100% 2043
100% 2044	100% 2045	100% 2046
100% 2047	100% 2048	100% 2049
100% 2050	100% 2051	100% 2052
100% 2053	100% 2054	100% 2055
100% 2056	100% 2057	100% 2058
100% 2059	100% 2060	100% 2061
100% 2062	100% 2063	100% 2064
100% 2065	100% 2066	100% 2067
100% 2068	100% 2069	100% 2070
100% 2071	100% 2072	100% 2073
100% 2074	100% 2075	100% 2076
100% 2077	100% 2078	100% 2079
100% 2080	100% 2081	100% 2082
100% 2083	100% 2084	100% 2085
100% 2086	100% 2087	100% 2088
100% 2089	100% 2090	100% 2091
100% 2092	100% 2093	100% 2094
100% 2095	100% 2096	100% 2097
100% 2098	100% 2099	100% 2100

Appointments Vacant

THE CIVIL SERVICE
Administrative Appointments
for Honours Graduates

Applications are invited from men and women under 26 (on 1 August 1976) who have, or expect to get in 1976, a degree with honours or a suitable post-graduate degree, this may be in any subject. There are vacancies in the Home Civil Service as

Administration Trainees
HM Inspectors of Taxes

These posts are demanding and responsible. Departments of the Home Civil Service are concerned with most aspects of national life and an administrator may be engaged in policy and planning, parliamentary legislation, or the detailed management of an executive programme. Tax inspectors, who receive intensive training, negotiate the tax liability of businesses of all kinds, and run their own tax offices.

Selection is by written qualifying tests and by further tests and interviews conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

Salary and Prospects: The minimum salary for an Administration Trainee in Inner London is £2,620 but starting salary could be up to £3,285. Promotion prospects to £4,365 within two to four years and with further training to Principal at a salary of £6,145-£7,915; for the most able this could come within another two to three years. More senior posts carry salaries of £11,000 and above. Initial salary and prospects are similar in HM Inspectorate.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 12 March 1976), write to the Civil Service Commission, Alconway Lane, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1AB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 85551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or LONDON 01-939 1892 (24 hour answering service). Please quote 11/76/59.

An invitation
to all undergraduates

We in the Royal Navy are interested in you, undergraduate, Arts or Science, who is interested in us.

If you'd like to know more about the range and types of different careers there are for Officers in the Royal Navy Royal Marines or WRNS, a University Liaison Officer will be able to answer your questions. One of them will be visiting your college this spring term - visits up to March 17th are shown below.

If you'd like to have a chat with one of them the best way to fix an appointment with your Careers Advisory Service or Appointments Board or write to: Commander J.C. Edwards, B.Sc. (Eng), C.Eng., R.N. Officer Entry Section, (9th Fl), Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE.



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ACCOUNTANCY

TRINIDAD - Office of British Chartered Accountants, Trinidad, offers a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. For a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels, contact the Trinidad office of British Chartered Accountants, Trinidad, at 111-119 Strand, London, W.C.2.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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A leading insurance firm in London seeks a Graduate with a Law Degree to join its legal department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the legal aspects of the firm's business. For full details and an application form, write to the Legal Department, 111-119 Strand, London, W.C.2.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Brunel University

DEPARTMENT OF
PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY
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FELLOW

Applications are invited for the post of Industrial Research Fellow in the Department of Production Technology. The successful candidate will be concerned with the development of new production techniques and the application of these techniques to the manufacturing industry. For full details and an application form, write to the Department of Production Technology, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH.

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BOWDEN.—On February 15th, a Doctor Edith Mary, aged 80, wife of the late Dr. T. R. Bowden, of Bowdoy-Good Funeral at Chapel Carmon, Liverpool, 12 30 p.m., Friday 25th February.

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